The New-York Times.

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THE ADVANCE AGAINST RICHMOND

A Successful Expedition Up the Pamunkey River.

Two Steamers and a Number of Schooners Belonging to the Rebels Destroyed.

Gen. McClellan Only Fifteen Miles from the Rebel Capital.

The Enemy Driven Across Bottom's Bridge.

Engagement Between a Rebel Battery and our Gunboats on the James River.

Temporary Retirement of Our Vessels.

The River Open to Within Eight Miles of Richmond.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
White House, May 17—10:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A combined naval and army expedition, under Capt. Murray, U. S. N., with troops and artillery under Major Williard and Capt. Ayres, of the army, went some twenty-five miles up the Pamunkey River to-day, and forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. The expedition was admirably managed, and all concerned deserve great credit.

We have advanced considerably to-day.

The roads are now improving.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY TO BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

White House, Va., Sunday, May 18.

The advance guard of our forces on the main road to Richmond by way of Bottom's Bridge, drove the enemy across the Chickahominy River at that point, yesterday morning.

When our troops arrived within half a mile of the bridge, which is burned, they were opened upon by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river. No one was injured.

This bridge is fifteen miles from Richmond. At this point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by one of the gunboats with two companies of infantry under Major Williard, and one section of Ayres' Battery, up the Pamunkey River, a distance of 25 miles from here. At a point known as Russell's Landing, they found the steamer *Logan*, one propeller and fifteen schooners in flames. They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded.

Some contrabands on shore stated that when the rebels heard our gunboats coming they commenced putting the corn on board again, so as to insure its destruction. A few shell soon dispersed the remaining rebels in that locality, when the gunboats returned to the White House.

The roads for the past three days have been next to impassable, owing to the recent rains. A division train was thirty-six hours making its way five miles with teams doubled, together with the assistance furnished by a large number of troops. The advance of the army from this point must necessarily be slow. From here it loses the benefit of river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish so vast a body of men with subsistence.

The bridge between here and the enemy has been destroyed, and every imaginable obstruction placed in the way of an advance.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th, has a lengthy article on the evacuation of Norfolk and Yorktown, and the conduct of the war generally. It says: "By abandoning detached posts which are within reach of the enemy's fleet, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, *we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essential points, and to baffle the enemy in every attack of vital importance.*"

The same paper makes mention of *a terrible panic in Richmond on Friday, on the approach of our gunboats.*

This being Sunday, the army of the Potomac has ceased its labors, the troops remaining in camp, enjoying a day of rest.

THE REPULSE OF OUR GUNBOATS.

Williamsburgh, May 17.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The gunboats *Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck* and *Port Royal* were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, yesterday. A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in James River.

Lieut. Morris, commanding the *Port Royal*, sent overland to me this morning for intelligence regarding the condition of the forts below the island, and also to assist in burying the dead, which he brought down with him. Seventeen have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of the wounded on board, including Lieut. Morris.

The 100-pound gun of the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire. (Signed)

DAVID CAMPBELL, Col. Fifth Cavalry.

By authority of G. B. McClellan.

FURTHER AND BETTER PARTICULARS.

Washington, Sunday, May 18.

No official report of the gunboat affair on the James River has been received at the Navy Department. The messages received on the subject indicate an opportunity to *do better in the future.*

The river is now clear of obstructions to within eight miles of Richmond. At that point there is a heavy battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is temporarily closed to navigation by sunken vessels, among which are said to be the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, and by piles, chains, &c.

The Monitor could not elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the high battery, which rendered her useless. The banks of the river were filled with rifle-pits, from which an incessant fire was poured upon the fleet, a part of which was engaged at 600 to 1,000 yards from the main battery.

After an action of four hours, the fleet finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to silence the battery on the bluff, withdrew. Our loss was 13 killed and 11 wounded, among the latter Lieut. Morris, in the leg by a Minié ball, but not seriously.

It is expected that full particulars will be received in the morning.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

Our Forces along the Pamunkey—Narrow Escape of Gen. McClellan's Baggage Train—Interview with the Rebel Officers—What they think of Norfolk and New-Orleans—Of the Fight at Williamsburgh.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cumberland, Va., Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

We have reached the limits of water communication on this side of the Peninsula, a portion of our army being now at Whitehouse, the head of navigation on the Pamunkey, five miles above here. From there it stretches down past this place, to the neighborhood of New-Kent Court-House, presenting a front to the enemy gathering on the Chickahominy. The rebels appear to have nothing more than a corps of observation on this side of the river, though I hear stories of their being in considerable force at some points in front of our lines. At all events, we are again face to face with them, our pickets coming in contact with theirs, and their main body being within a day's march of ours—that is, supposing they are still on the upper water of the Chickahominy. I do not propose to stake my reputation for accuracy upon the assertion that they are there, for they appear and disappear with all the facility of dissolving views, and it is hardly safe to give fixedness and point to any statement of their whereabouts. For several days, they have been in sight from the high ground about Whitehouse; to-day, as I learn, they are no longer to be seen from there—taking advantage, perhaps, of the night to put the balance of their forces in that neighborhood safely beyond the Chickahominy.

During the advance yesterday a portion of Gen. McClellan's train came near falling into the hands of a scouting party of rebels, owing to a mistake in taking the wrong road. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry advanced to the rescue, and held the enemy in check long enough to secure the escape of the train. The cavalry fell back, however, on discovering the presence of artillery with the forces opposed to them. One rebel was shot, and one of our men wounded. The affair created considerable excitement for a time, and the whole army was held in readiness to act, should the rebels appear to be in any force; but they did not venture to follow up our cavalry to within reach of the main body in their rear. Our force was strengthened by infantry, who did not make any serious attempt to advance upon the rebels.

Two Southern Lieutenants—members of Gen. Stewart's Staff—came in yesterday to New-Kent under a flag of truce, to request permission for a lady to go to Williamsburgh, with carriage and servants, to look after her wounded husband, who is reported to be near death. Through the indiscretion of our pickets, they were taken through our lines without being blindfolded, and to prevent their making use of the information thus obtained, they are held in custody for the present, the flag under which they came to us being a private affair, covering no official communication—if, in fact, it is not a mere ruse to obtain information. I believe the request they brought is to be granted.

At an interview I had with them this morning, there was a sharp contest of wits as to which should learn the most and tell the least; so neither of us gained much in the way of information. One is a Mississippian, and a fair specimen of the malignant type of Southerner. Vexed at the rude curiosity of a soldier who stared at him through the window, he drew his revolver, threatening to shoot him unless he took his face away; at the same time casting reflections upon his ancestry, calling him a "— Yankee son of a —." The Virginian is of the milder type, and I found him quite a pleasant spoken gentleman, disposed to accept and extend such courtesies as his situation allowed. While I was sitting on the table at his side, in familiar conversation, he very politely offered his tobacco to the Captain of the Provost Guard, who was filling his pipe; thus responding to our approaches to friendliness, while his companion in air and manner showed with what pleasure he would welcome an opportunity to cut our several and individual throats. They were dressed in a neat suit of gray, with double-breasted coats, having gilt buttons and gold lace on the sleeves, which is the nearest approach to a uniform I have found among the rebels.

These officers declared that they had no more than 5,000 men in the fight at Williamsburgh, and that their loss was not over 500 in killed and wounded, but these assertions are in the face of direct proof to the contrary. They say that Gen. Stuart commanded their forces that day, and deny that Johnston was on the field, or Gen. Rains, who was reported killed. They had heard of the evacuation of Norfolk, and which they said was a necessary accompaniment of the evacuation of Yorktown. They did not believe in the destruction of the *Merrimac*, but were sure that we should yet hear from her somewhere. They had heard, too, of a fight at the West, in which Buell had been defeated, and of the capture of New-Orleans, where our vessels, they said, had used up a fabulous quantity of powder and many tons of iron, killing only one of their men and wounding another.

"Ah! but we took the city and many prisoners."

"Yes, your gunboats ran by the forts in a fog, and they were cut off and had to surrender. There were not over 500 men in the forts, who could not get away, and those are all your prisoners."

Though they could tell us thus much, on other points of interest they were profoundly ignorant, determined to yield no information that might please or serve us, and they got as little from us. They took occasion to give utterance to the usual expressions of the invincible determination of the South, and we spared them the inquiry as to the meaning of their retreating armies and absconding legislators.

PIERREPONT.

Affairs at New-Kent Court-house—Gen. Stoneman on the Heels of the Enemy—Prisoners—The Stories of Rebel Attrocities Confirmed—Rebel Losses at West Point, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Franklin's Division, New-Kent
Court-house, Va., Monday, May 12, 1862.

I reached this place yesterday morning, and found it occupied by Gen. Stoneman's Cavalry, supported by the First and Second New-Jersey Volunteers, under Acting Brig.-Gen. Taylor. They were in the advance, and close upon the retreating columns of the enemy. Prisoners were being brought in during the whole of yesterday, many of whom were willing captives, having loitered on the rear of the Confederate army, in the hope of being overtaken. One young man, of handsome person and frank manner, whose name I will not now mention, and who has a brother in high position in our Union army, particularly interested me. He was impressed into their service, and was unwilling to fight against the Union. He is a Virginian by birth, and affirms that Virginians in the rebel army will not go beyond their own State to fight. He thinks the Confederates number 119,000, and has heard of new levies coming forward to the number of 40,000 more.

Many of the prisoners say that they came over to us to save themselves from starvation, and one coolly declared himself anxious to go back to his regiment, after getting something to eat.

A contraband by the name of "Homer," owned by a Lieutenant in the Fourth Alabama Regiment, an intelligent, honest-looking man, confirms the stories of atrocities perpetrated on our wounded men. He alleges that he saw a man murdered who was unable, being wounded, to keep up. He says that on his manifesting an utter inability to march, a rebel deliberately cut his throat, and left him.

The country through which we have come is sandy and wretchedly poor. Extensive forests of pines reach for miles at a stretch, unbroken by a clearing, or a house. Here and there you come to an extensive plain, bearing evidence of cultivation, and presenting to the eye the green field, the blossoming orchard, and the well-stocked barn-yard. Everywhere you meet with slaves, and their rude huts, which are built of logs, with log chimneys, the interstices being filled with mud. They seem wretchedly poor.

New Kent Court-house is situated on elevated ground, in the midst of this sandy pine region, and isolated by miles of bad roads and sparsely settled country from communication with the world. The village which goes by this name, is composed of the Court-house, Clerk's office, jail, hotel and two or three houses. The Court-house is an old two-story brick house, having one room below and three rooms above stairs, all very small. The jail was used latterly as a storehouse for grain. The rebels, however, fired it on their retreat, and it is now a ruin. In the vicinity resides a gentleman who was impressed into the rebel service, and who deserted after serving two months—secreting himself in the woods whenever rebel troops came into the neighborhood. His wife, a bright, earnest little woman, hung out a white flag, and said to me, with sparkling eyes, that she only wished it was the "Stars and Stripes." This is the only instance of hearty Union feeling that I have met thus far, the inhabitants generally preserving a moody silence, or expressing a conviction that secession would win its objects.

The inhabitants, deserters and others, unite in the declaration that the rebels lost nearly 300 in killed and wounded in the affair near West Point. Lieut.-Col. Black was killed, together with a number of line officers. That they were driven off with loss, and that they were apprehensive of pursuit may be proven by a note in my possession, written on the day after the battle, and which is as follows;

To Gen. Pettigrew:

General—Gen. Stuart asks for help to protect the wounded. I think I ought to go. You can make disposition accordingly.

G. A. BUELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

I have omitted in my reports of the action on the 7th to say that, Gen. Newton, commanding brigade under Gen. Franklin, was in command—subordinate, of course, to the latter, who was on the field—of the forces in action. Official reports give great praise to the men and officers engaged on that occasion.

R. B. Y.

The Excelsior Brigade at Williamsburgh—Their Heroic Fighting and Immense Loss—Indignation at Misstatements of the Battle—How They Did Fight—How They Died—How They Bore Their Wounds.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In the Field, Sunday, May 11, 1862.

The Historic Muse will seldom have to record greater heroism than that exhibited by what is commonly known as the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, (the Seventieth, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth N. Y. V.,) on the field of Williamsburgh. Fatigued and worn out with picket and trench duty, they were the first to raise the old flag on the battlements of Yorktown, and were thrown forward to pursue the flying enemy.

They met him at Williamsburgh. The First and Third Brigades of Hooker's Division had been fighting with great bravery for several hours, but at last by superior numbers were driven back. Then it was that the Excelsior Brigade was ordered forward.

For an hour, they had been standing ankle deep in mud, waiting whilst the dead and wounded of the other brigades were being carried by them. At the word "March!" they moved off as solid and steady as if on parade. The field they were ordered into was covered with felled timber. In front of it was Fort Magruder—an immense earthwork; on their flank was the enemy concealed in the woods.

Their appearance was the occasion of an increase of the rebel fire; and as the Fifth filed out of the woods, their red-breeched Zouaves wheeling into line excited every energy of the enemy, and while from his battery he belched forth showers of canister and grape, from the flank he poured in a perfect hail of Miniés. Not a man faltered. Gen. Heintzelmann, in his old hat and cloak, looked on in admiration, and exclaimed, "They're soldiers!" And soldiers they were. Gen. Hooker also looked on in admiration. With a wild hurrah they went at their work.

Their ranks were thinned at every fire. Dwight, Colonel of the First, was down, shot through the groin, but his regiment proved themselves worthy of so gallant a leader. Officers were falling in every direction. The dead and dying lay in heaps. Yet steadily the remnant kept up the fire. The enemy was checked and maddened to desperation; he redoubled his energies, but the men stood firm and the day was won. Reinforcements came up, and what was left of the brigade retired in good order.

But was that the Excelsior Brigade that came back—that comparatively little handful of men? Look at the dépôt for the wounded—look at the field! Col. Dwight and Lieut.-Col. Farnum, of the First, are wounded, while seven of its nine Captains are *hors du combat*. The gallant O'Reilly fell dead as he gave the order "Forward, march!" The Third is thinned out. Lieut.-Col. Benedict, of the Fourth, is missing, while the heroic Captain of the Color Company of the Fifth, (Capt. Quarterman,) lies on the field with five balls in his body, (yet alive,) and the brave Purdy is shot through the shoulder.

The fire of the enemy was terrific. The First Regiment had 98 killed and 120 wounded; the Third had some 200 killed and wounded; the Fourth had 18 killed, and a proportionate number wounded, while the Fifth had 50 killed and 100 wounded.

Figures don't give the reader an idea of the number. One does not comprehend what a hundred wounded men are until he sees them lying on the ground before him—mutilated, shattered, torn, or hears their cry for water for the love of Heaven—sees the surgeons at their bloody work—hears the shrieks of anguish—the deep groan of pain. Then he realizes it; and when above the groans and cries he hears the din of battle, and the loud shouts of the combatants, he realizes how feebly the picture of it can be conveyed by pen and ink, or types. It is a scene not to be described by language.

Instances of individual heroism were so frequent, that it seems almost invidious to mention any. Private Daniel Zindle, of Company E, Fifth Regiment, displayed remarkable fortitude. A Minié ball shattered his forearm. Resting his gun upon a stump, he fired it with his remaining hand, and then fell wounded by two balls—one through his thigh, the other in his breast. Surgeon Calhoun amputated the arm, and he is doing well.

Corporal Leon, of Company B, Fifth Excelsior (Seventy-fourth New-York,) was shot through the thigh. His history is worthy of notice. He is an old Italian soldier, and served under Garibaldi, being an officer of, I think, the grade of Captain. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he came to this country to use his sword once more in the sacred cause of liberty. He bore with him letters of introduction to prominent men, but getting out of funds, unable to speak our language, and failing to find friends, he enlisted as a private in the company specified. He has been in a number of battles, but was never before wounded. He refused to allow the surgeon to dress his wound until others were attended, declaring it "was nothing." Such instances of fortitude were so common as to be the rule, not the exception.

Since the above was written, New-York papers have been received, in which the entire credit of winning the battle is given to Hancock's Brigade, and in one Philadelphia paper is the malignant misstatement that the Excelsior Brigade did not stand firm. Much indignation is manifested throughout the whole of Gen. Hooker's Division at the different brigades of the division not receiving the credit of the heroic fighting they performed. The three brigades of that division fought as well as men ever fought, although opposed to overwhelming odds, and none did better than the Excelsior Brigade. The returns of the killed and wounded show who bore the brunt of the battle, and the official reports of Gens. Heintzelman and Hooker will no doubt be fully as conclusive.

You will see by the heading of this sheet that it is written on the blank leaves of an old rebel clothing account book, belonging to the First Company of the Thirteenth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers.

CEDMA.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

HOW IT WAS FOUGHT AND WHO FOUGHT IT.

Camp near Brahamsville, Va., Sunday, May 12, 1862.

The rebels having abandoned their formidable works across the peninsula at Yorktown, an immediate advance was ordered, and the Federal army bivouacked on Sunday night, May 4, in the following positions: Gen. Hooker's Division in the swampy woods, one and a half miles from, and opposite to the centre of the enemy's line of works near Williamsburg. Gen. Smith's Division at the front and on the right wing with the First and Sixth Regular Cavalry, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and three batteries of artillery under Gen. Stoneman. Gens. Kearney, Couch and Casey's Divisions halted for the night several miles in the rear, while the other Divisions of the army remained on the line of Yorktown.

Already on the afternoon of the 4th, Gen. Stoneman, who commanded the advance, had had some severe skirmishing, and Gen. Sumner (whose entire corps d'armée remained behind, but who was senior in command) had ordered, just at sunset, an attack on the enemy's works, but the lateness of the hour, together with other circumstances, combined to postpone the attack until the morrow.

At 7½ o'clock A. M., on the 5th of May, Gen. Hooker engaged the enemy on the centre, and here it was that the battle of Williamsburgh took place. Here Gen. Heintzleman (who commanded on the centre and left) brought two divisions of his Corps (Hooker's and Kearney's) into action; here the hardest fighting was done—our loss being nearly 2,000, while that of our right wing under Gens. Sumner, Keyes, Hancock, Peck, &c., amounted to little over one hundred.

At the same time the forces on our right wing were much greater than those commanded by Gen. Heintzleman.

The road to this principal battle-field *débouched* from the heavy woods about 800 yards from, and opposite to the strongest redoubt of the enemy, called Fort Magruder, flanked on either side by six lesser works, and stretching about three miles across the peninsula from Green's to Achershape Creeks, emptying respectively into the York and James rivers.

About one mile to the rear and right of this line of defence, on an open and undulating plain, Williamsburgh is situated, through which runs the only road open to the enemy for retreat or to bring up reinforcements, and which accounts for their being in such superior force on their centre and right.

Heavy rains having fallen the night before and continuing all day, rendered the dragging up of artillery over the broken, corduroyed and deeply-cut mud road all but impossible, till Gen. Hooker's Chief of Artillery, Major Wainwright, succeeded in placing Weber's battery on the right of the road on a plowed field, thick with burnt stumps, and boldly advanced one piece beyond a heavy entanglement of felled timber on the left to the open field, and within 350 yards of Fort Magruder.

Many of the officers, men and horses of this battery being killed by the opening fire from the Fort, volunteer cannoneers were called for, and nobly responded by manning and working the guns with such precision and effect as to silence the Fort for several hours, when many being picked off by the enemy's riflemen, the rest were obliged to fall back to escape capture by a charge of infantry.

Gen. Grover's Brigade, composed of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts, Second New-Hampshire, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was the first engaged.

Skirmishers were then thrown into the woody entanglement on the left to clean out, if possible, some of the numberless rifle pits of the enemy which dotted the whole plain in front of their works.

During the morning the enemy under Gen. Longstreet were strongly reinforced by Gen. Johnston's troops already on their line of retreat beyond Williamsburgh.

These advanced through a deep ravine protected by a square redoubt on the immediate right of Fort Magruder, and endeavored to turn our left flank through the woods.

The battle now became most serious. Every instant rattling gusts of artillery and musketry swept down the troops, while the wounded, carried or supported to the rear, formed one long, sad, continuous procession.

Three times the enemy penetrated deeply into the skirts of these woods, and were repulsed. Charging every time with fresh troops, they had captured four of our most exposed field-pieces, where horses, riders and gunners had fallen together, horribly mangled, half buried in the mud.

Drenched to the skin, with ammunition wet or expended, many officers killed—part of the Jersey Brigade, already long engaged, were obliged to fall back, and were relieved by the Excelsior Brigade, under Col. Taylor, who, supported by the remaining valid troops, of several regiments of the Division as a reserve, still obstinately maintained their ground.

The firing was now rapid and continuous as the roar of Niagara, yet our troops exhausted, with ammunition expended, stood with the bayonet to dispute the field. Then it was that the gallant Col. Dwight, of the Seventieth New-York, (First Excelsiors,) fell wounded with nearly one-third of his regiment.

Gen. Heintzleman had already dispatched officer after officer, to hasten forward Gen. Kearney's Division, who hearing the heavy firing, was making every effort through the deep miry road to reach the front. The men threw aside their knapsacks and hurried on.

It was nearly 3 P. M., when three regiments of Gen. Berry's Brigade, (Second and Fifth Michigan, and Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers,) passing everything on the road, troops, trains and artillery, came up and at once, with loud cheers, rushed into action barely in time to turn the tide of battle, and to secure the day.

The Fifth Michigan drove back the enemy with the bayonet, and in one rifle-pit alone, left dead 143 of the foe, and here this brigade fought until dark, and passed the night lighting their fires amidst the enemy's dead.

At 4 P. M., the Thirty-eighth New-York, (Col. Ward,) and the Fortieth New-York, (Col. Riley,) of Gen. Birney's Brigade, also having thrown aside everything but their arms, arrived at the front, and with tremenduous hurrahs dashed in, Col. Ward charging the enemy's rifle-pits, and fought with unsurpassed bravery until dark, when all firing ceased.

The rain still continued to fall; the wounded were still being carried on stretchers over a mile to the rear, hardly an ambulance having been able to come up. All slept on their arms; Gens. Heintzelman, Hooker and Kearney, lay in the swamp, as well as their troops, without a morsel of food.

A few words now of what occurred during the day on other parts of the line.

At about 3 P. M. Gen. Peck, of Couch's Division, Keyes' Corps, had established his brigade at some distance to the right of Gen. Hooker, and succeeded in maintaining his position at the front, with a slight loss, until the end of the day, when he was reinforced by Gens. Davis and Keim, with five regiments.

On our extreme right Gen. Hancock's command (Smith's Division) had distinguished itself, late in the afternoon, by a dashing and effective charge on some works of the enemy, taking several hundred prisoners also, with but slight loss on our side.

On our extreme left Gen. Emory, with Col. Averill's Cavalry and one battery, had made a reconnoissance, and reported to Gen. Heintzelman the road to Williamsburgh obstructed by a mill-dam. Having been reinforced by four regiments of infantry, Third and Fourth Maine, Third Michigan, and Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, about 4 P. M. he still considered his force too weak and the hour too late, it becoming early dark, to attempt an offensive movement on his front, which, could it have been undertaken and carried out with success, would have flanked the enemy and cut off his retreat.

During the night the enemy abandoned their works, wounded, and some of their guns, and early the next morning Gen. Jameson's Brigade moved into Williamsburgh with Gen. McClellan, who had arrived at our right wing late the day before.

Thus Gen. Heintzelman's Corps, which had done almost all the work of investing Yorktown, had changed from the right to the left wing of the army, just in time to bear the brunt of the battle of Williamsburgh.

Gen. Hooker's Division maintained the contest with consummate bravery, and against immense odds, from 7½ A. M. to 3 P. M., and some regiments remaining under fire until dark. His loss amounted to about 1,600.

The half of Gen. Kearney's Division (total loss, 475) which was in action displayed, as well as both Division Commanders, a gallantry that brought the day to a successful close, and enabled all the regiments engaged to inscribe, with feelings of pride, on their banners the name of "Williamsburgh."

L. H.

THE FIGHT AT WEST POINT.

An Interesting Personal Narrative—More Testimony to the Barbarity of the Rebel Troops.

The following private letter from an officer in our army to his father, was not intended for publication, but it is written with so much spirit, and records incidents so striking in their nature, that it cannot fail to be read with interest:

South Side of Pamunkey River,
Opposite West Point, Va.,
Thursday, May 8, 1862.

My Dear Father—By the time you receive this, the Press will have furnished you with a description of the battle of West Point, fought yesterday by us, and also of my wonderful and miraculous escapes throughout the day. Gen. Franklin's Division left Yorktown on Monday, and landed same night upon the south side of Pamunkey River, opposite West Point, in presence of the pickets of the enemy. Sharp firing commenced immediately after our landing, and our brigade was therefore kept under arms and in line of battle all night. On the following morning (yesterday) it became evident that the retreating columns from Yorktown would attack our divison here, with the hope of beating us off before the arrival of our reinforcements.

At 7 o'clock, I was sent out by Gens. Franklin and Newton to make a reconnoissance of the ground around us in an engineering view, so that we might establish the point of their attack. I took a company with me, and after going about two and a half miles, I observed a large body of rebels ahead of us in the woods, awaiting our arrival. I ordered my men to deploy into the woods as skirmishers, and then received a volley of musketry from them, which I returned, and then finding they were surrounding me, I fell back gradually until I reached the reserve, always keeping one platoon in the woods as skirmishers, to prevent an attack. Reciving orders then to join the brigade as rapidly as possible, as the enemy was preparing to attack us in numbers, I took my position with Gen. Newton, who had drawn up the brigade for action about half a mile behind where I was, or just outside the woods. The action commenced at 9 o'clock A. M., the enemy being posted in thick woods, and we endeavoring by manœuvers to draw them out, and was maintained with great spirit and incessant firing until 4 o'clock P. M., when we succeeded in driving them from their position and in occupying the ground lately occupied by rebel hordes. The artillery worked beautifully, doing great execution.

My own escape is wonderful, and, indeed, almost miraculous, and I forgot not to thank God for his watchfulness over me. It was about 1 o'clock P. M., when I received an order from Gen. Newton to go forward into the woods to ascertain whether the rebels were falling back, and whether a certain regiment of ours held its position there. I went forward at once as fast as my well-tried horse could carry me, and upon entering the woods moved cautiously until I reached a barricade, when hearing voices beside me I plunged into the woods, thinking, of course, it was one of our regiments—Thirty-first New-York—and was surprised to find that I had gone right into a perfect nest of the Hampton Legion, from South Carolina, who were lying behind trees, standing behind bushes, and kneeling behind stumps like bees. I at once perceived my mistake, and knew that nothing but the most consummate coolness would save me. I therefore saluted them, and they taking me for a rebel officer, asked me how far Gen. Hampton was then. I answered without hesitation, and with rather more assurance than I thought I possessed, "I left him about ten rods below here," and added, "Now, boys, the General expects you to do your duty to-day." I then turned my horse slowly to lull suspicion, and was congratulating myself on the probable success of my *ruse*, when seeing the U. S. on my cap, they yelled out "that's a d—n Yankee son of a b—h, give him h—l!" On hearing this, I dashed the spurs into my horse, threw my head over his neck, and made for the road. A perfect volley of Minié balls passed over and around me—killed my horse, who rolled over carrying me with him, and left me down. Knowing that nothing but apparently time would save me, I laid with my head back in a ditch, as I fell, and appeared *dead* for some ten minutes. I did not move a muscle or a feature, although the scoundrels were swarming around me, and threatening to "end me." I remained in this way until they came up to me, took away my pistol, and commenced general plundering, and as they fingered away I could not suppress a smile—and then rising, I said, "Well, men, I yield as a prisoner of war." They said, "You've been shamming, you d—n Yankee scoundrel, have you?" "Certainly," said I, "everything is fair in war." They then commenced to abuse me as a d—n Yankee this, and a d—n Yankee that, when I turned upon them, and said, "I have yielded as a prisoner of war, I demand to be used as such. We in the North, know how to treat dogs better than you do men; now lead me to your commanding officer." They gave me another volley of abuse, at which I merely smiled, and then a *shell*, fired by our artillery, to the place where I was seen to enter, burst like the wind amongst us—*skinning my nose* and scattering the rebel rascals like chaff. They seized their muskets, pointed two of them at me, and told me to "come along, you d—n Yankee!" I still talked with them to gain time, when another shell bursting amongst us, they moved on further, calling to me to "come on," while I said, "go ahead, lead the way, quick." I then saw a favorable moment, and preferring freedom to a Southern prison, I made one bound into the woods, and went back as fast as one leg would carry me. I felt very much exhausted, and was carried to the rear by some men and placed under a tree, when, with *whisky* and care, I soon felt stronger, although my leg was stiff. They wished me to go in an ambulance to hospital, but I politely declined, and calling for an extra horse, I was lifted on his back, and returned to the field and reported to Gen. Newton for duty. He kindly told me that I had distinguished myself enough this day, and requested me to keep quiet.

Do you not think that this was a miraculous escape? My captors (Hampton Legion) were the most murderous looking body of villians I ever beheld, and as for honor and mercy, they know not the first principles of such excellent virtues. They are lost to all sense of honor, and should be used as dogs. Our men were brought in *rapidly*—many fine officers killed—and several men killed with Minié balls and their throats cut from ear to ear! Savages themselves would blush at such barbarity. Gen. Newton conducted the engagement, Gen. Franklin arriving at 12 M., on the field. It was a beautifully planned battle, and they expected to drive us into the river. We had twenty thousand men against us, composed of Tennesseeans, Texan Volunteers, Louisiana Tigers, Virginians, and Alabamians, beside the Hampton Legion. Our men fought like tigers, although they suffered severely. We are expecting to meet them again to-day, and will give them another chance at us. We are surrounded by them here, but we are bound to be in Richmond soon.

Believe me, ever, your affectionate Son,

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY.

EVACUATION OF PENSACOLA.

Its Occupation by the National Forces.

Total Destruction of the Navy-yard by the Rebels.

OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Before Corinth, Sunday, March 18.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* contains the following special:

Pensacola, Saturday, May 10.

At 12 o'clock last night, the Pensacola Navy-yard and forts were set on fire and destroyed. When the enemy discovered what was going on, Fort Pickens opened a furious bombardment and kept it up during the conflagration, but without doing any damage to any one.

At Pensacola, all the public property, except the Custom-house, incapable of being burned, was moved, but all the moveable Confederate property has been saved. The railroad track leading out of the city toward Montgomery, was torn up this morning.

Federal vessels, with a flag of truce, came up to the city to-day, demanding the surrender. Mayor Bollbs refused to comply with the demand, and said that all the military forces had left, and he had no power to oppose. The Federal officer replied that they would occupy the city to-morrow, but that the inhabitants need not be alarmed.

A VISIT FROM JACOB THOMPSON.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Camp on the Corinth Road, Thursday, May 15.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, former Representative of this Congressional District of Mississippi, and Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan, now Colonel on Beauregard's Staff, escorted by Beauregard's body-guard of New-Orleans Creole Cavalry, came up to our lines to turn over a lot of sixty-two prisoners, recently taken back of Fort Herman. They released them under parole not to bear arms till regularly exchanged.

Notes passed between Beauregard and Halleck, substantially agreeing upon this mode of exchange. During an interview, Col. Thompson informed me that Surgeon Threll, of Columbus, recently captured from Pope's wing, had been sent to Memphis, and from there up river, for exchange at Fort Pillow. Col. Thompson, and others of his party, admitted the fall of New-Orleans, Pensacola, and Norfolk, with loss of the *Merrimac*, but denied that we had Richmond, and were very confident in declaring that we would'nt get it. They were profuse in their regrets for the war, but warned Cornell and others, old Democrats on our side, that the Abolition party was controlling this war, and that they would find it controlling everything after the war is over.

The flag of truce had hardly returned when a reconnoissance in force was made from the right centre, driving in the pickets of the enemy, and approaching within a mile and a half of the enemy's fortifications. The skirmishers found some hastily-deserted camps of the enemy. The facts developed by the reconnoissance only confirms the report that the rebels will make no serious resistance outside their fortifications. Prisoners taken from the enemy's pickets know of the recent reverses, and confessed to great discouragement in their ranks.

They denied, however, our victory at Fort Pillow, giving exactly the reverse of our account. They declared they had blown two of Foote's boats out of water, and run another, in a disabled condition, on the beach. They say they have everything packed at Corinth, and much of their baggage shipped to some point in the interior of Mississippi, but deny that they mean to evacuate, or have evacuated.

Our pickets heard their cars running again all last night, on both the Mobile and Memphis roads.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Railroad Bridge at Fredericksburgh Completed—Behavior of the Inhabitants—The Rebel Pickets, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

Washington, Sunday, May 18.

Your correspondent with Gen. McDowell's army sends the following dispatch:

Fredericksburgh, Sunday, May 18.

The shriek of exasperated steam and the clattering of cars come as *réveille* to the slumbering Secessionists of the valley of the Rappahannock this morning. The railroad bridge across the river is now complete—the work of Yankee hands and stout Yankee wills. If we thus continue to build the rebels better bridges than they have, I fear the work of destruction will be prosecuted as an economical measure.

Services were held in the various churches to-day, and the former prayer for the success of the Confederate cause was omitted. The uniforms of our dreary officers glittered beside the rustling silk of pretty little rebels, and a Union sentiment may be set down as growing; but many of the ladies yet refuse to walk under the stars and stripes that hang over the walk, and step out into the mud to avoid the loyal shadow. Some of the feminine inhabitants seemed ready enough to affiliate with our soldiers, caught by the variegated hues of Treasury notes, but this Gen. Patrick discountenanced, and under his energetic administration the dens engendered by the presence of the rebel army are rapidly being broken up, and the inmates sent to more favorable fields. Our pickets have been drawn in, and the rebels have extended theirs to our vacated positions. They display great impudence, galloping down and firing at our men, but at too great a distance to do any damage. They seem very anxious to capture a squad of our men, as they have lost a number in this way, without any returned. Undoubtedly they have no intention of making a stand at Fredericksburgh, but will retreat, as we advance, to a line continuous with the one now formed before Richmond.

C. H. W.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

A Fight at Princetown, in Mercer County, Va.—Humphrey Marshall Defeated by Gen. Cox.

Headquarters Mountain Department,
Franklin, Va., *via* Baltimore, May 17, 1862.

Dispatches received this afternoon and evening, not official, but considered trustworthy at headquarters, announce that Princetown, the capital of Mercer County, Va., where Gen. Cox's advance was stationed, was attacked and captured yesterday by a rebel force under Humphrey Marshall. This morning the place was recaptured and the rebels defeated by Gen. Cox. No particulars received. Scouts report that the enemy in front of us has been reinforced.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF WELDON.

Baltimore, Sunday, May 18.

The Old Point boat has arrived. No news.

A rumor is current that Weldon, N. C., has been evacuated by the rebels.

MAJ. HELVETI RELEASED BY MORGAN.

Louisville, Saturday, May 17.

Maj. Helveti was released by Morgan, at Sparta, Tenn., on Thursday, and is now at Nashville. Maj. Helveti says Morgan had 60 men with him when he left.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Rumored Talk of Intervention in America—The Cause of It—M. Chevalier on Mexico—The Acquittal of Mires, the Banker—A Change in the School of Medicine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 2, 1862.

You will be naturally astonished to see in the European journals of this week, and especially in those of Paris and Brussels, a revival of the discussion on an intervention in American affairs. It is quite certain that *there is not the least foundation for this new discussion on an obsolete question*, and it may interest the reader to know how it was started. In the first place, I should tell you that for some time past our enemies abroad, whether native or foreign, had been rather quiet in presence of the fact that the armies in Tennessee and in Virginia were only manœuvring, and that the Government at Washington was adopting active measures against Slavery—the great question which is the cause of the war, but which they say enters in no way into the contest. But the news of the taking of Island No. 10, and the repulse at Pittsburgh Landing, threw our enemies into a sudden and violent wrath, which stopped at no assertions calculated to bolster up their sinking cause; and it so happened that just at this moment appeared several newspaper articles in England showing that the expectations of obtaining cotton from India were not going to be realized, and that the suffering in Lancashire was increasing to an alarming extent. These were followed by some articles in the semi-official papers of Paris, which assumed in their style and mode of impression, a superior origin, and which took such high ground for the South as to show to any careful reader that the writers had lost their tempers, and were speaking for themselves more than for the Government, but which were accepted generally as being more or less inspired by Government. After this came the unexpected and unaccounted for visit of the Count DE MORNY to London, and the equally unexpected visit of M. MERCIER to Richmond, and we have the chain of circumstances which gave rise to the discussion in question. The *Indépendance Belge*, which, in its general direction, is strongly favorable to the cause of the Union, nevertheless published a positive statement in its Paris correspondence, to the effect that an understanding had been arrived three weeks ago between the Governments of France and England on the subject of an intervention; that the Count DE MORNY had been sent to London on that business; that instructions had been sent three weeks ago to M. MERCIER; that his visit to Richmond was to determine what were the demands and expectations of JEFF. DAVIS, and that, if the negotiations were now broken off, it was because of the taking of Island No. 10 and the defeat of BEAUREGARD at Pittsburgh Landing—events which interfered with the combinations agreed upon. But I repeat that we are unable to find in official quarters here the slightest foundation for this statement, and all the circumstances, on the contrary, go to show that there is no design on the part of the French or English Government to interfere.

It is, indeed, lamentable to see leading political journals treat a subject charged with so many grave interests for Europe, as well as for America, with so much levity as is indicated daily in the European, and especially the Paris Press. With this levity, this want of examination into the causes, the nature and the extent of the great struggle through which the American people are now passing, journalists are easily led astray by false lights and shallow indications, and thus the great majority of the reading public are led into the same mistakes. A few *chefs de bureau*, who are near the Ministers, and who are known to be favorable to the cause of the South, are probably the cause of these periodical discussions on the opportunity of an intervention.

To-day, one of the journals which had accepted the view of the *Indépendance Belge* on the preparations for an intervention, returns upon this first opinion, and suggests that probably France and England were only arranging for an offer of mediation between the contending parties; that it was for this that M. MERCIER started to Richmond, and that the basis upon which the intended offer was to be made, was broken up by the events in Tennessee. This is a hypothesis which may be adopted, but it is not necessary to point out the abyss which lies between an offer of mediation and an intervention. France, we know, and to her honor be it said, is always looking about for an occasion to add to her moral supremacy by offers of mediation, and there is no country where she would desire so much to make herself useful in this way as in America; but it argues, on the part of her statesmen, an ignorance so gross of the true nature of the contest going on in America as to be beyond belief. Still when we look at the ignorance manifested by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE, what are we to expect of French statesmen?

But on the subject of intervention, let it be here again repeated, that there is not one single reason why France should interfere, while there are twenty good and vital ones why she should not, and that she probably does not now, nor has ever for a moment seriously contemplated an intervention.

An article published by the eminent political economist, M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, on Mexico, in the pages of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has provoked here much attention and some sharp criticisms. Either M. CHEVALIER is a short-sighted politician or he has had his notions on American affairs terribly warped by his friend Mr. COBDEN. M. CHEVALIER declares that it is the object of the French Government to take and hold the City of Mexico till a stable monarchy can be established there, and so glorious a step in the grand march of civilization does he consider this, that he would be glad to see Spain and England retire and leave all the honor to France alone! And all this he thinks will turn to the interest of the Latin races in America, in whose cause France is combating. The heads of M. CHEVALIER's arguments are the following: 1. That among civilized nations Mexico holds no rank and is worthless politically; 2. That the country contains numerous veins of silver which have several yards in depth; 3. That the Mexicans are a part of the Latin race, and that all this race, of which Italy, Spain, Portugal and Spanish America form a part, hang on to France. It is so easy to show the absurdity of these pretensions, or rather pretexts—for that is their real name—that every reader will readily do it for himself. But further on M. CHEVALIER declares that "the French are going to Mexico because the Secessionists of the Slave States of America wish to extend indefinitely in the direction of Mexico their slave territory, in order to counterbalance the North!" With arguments of such value as these, M. CHEVALIER rather breaks down the cause he is trying to bolster up, for one would naturally suppose that at the present moment Mexico is not seriously menaced by our secession friends.

The acquittal of M. MIRES, by the High Court of Douai, has given more general satisfaction than was anticipated. At the Palace of Justice, and in governmental circles, it is said the judgment of the Court of Douai is severely criticised; but the public confirms the judgment, and the moment M. MIRES again commences operations, he will find his bureaux more crowded than ever with people anxious to trust their money to his talent and judgment. The losses sustained by the stockholders in M. MIRES' former speculations amount to about fifty millions of francs, and this sum he has promised to repay, if he has to sacrifice his whole life to it. If the Government throws no obstructions in his way, he will, no doubt, realize this sum in a very few years.

An important change, a diminutive *coup d'état* indeed, has just taken place at the School of Medicine of Paris. The Baron PAUL DUBOIS, *accoucheur* to her Majesty, who has been Dean of the Faculty for many years, has been unexpectedly asked to demand his retreat, and M. RAYER, Physician to His Majesty, has been named Dean in his place. It has been felt for some years that the Faculty of Paris, notwithstanding it contained more renowned men than at any one period in its history, lacked initiative, and that more progress was being made in other countries than in France. A part of the blame for this state of things was thrown upon M. DUBOIS, who, although a man of the highest rank in the profession, was taxed with indifference. M. RAYER, on the contrary, unites to great talent as an organizer a thorough spirit of progress, and the change has in this sense given the greatest satisfaction to the whole profession of the country. At the same time, the Government created two new Chairs in the Faculty, which had long been recognized as wanting, for the perfection of this body—a Chair of Comparative Medicine, and a Chair of Histology. The first will treat of the comparison between diseases, especially between those common to men and animals, such as cow-pox, hydrophobia, glanders, malignant pustule, milk sickness, etc., and also of the toxicological or therapeutical effects of medicinal substances upon animals. The Chair of Histology will treat of the history of organic tissues, living and dead; in other words, of the elementary structures of the body, in health, disease and death. The Chair of Comparative Medicine is confided to the new Dean of the Faculty, M. RAYER, who is eminently fitted for it, and that of Histology to Dr. CHARLES ROBIN, the famous micrograph.

MALAKOFF.

FROM GEN. M'DOWELL'S ARMY.

An Alarm and Almost a Battle—Capture of Prisoners and Their Story—The Mounting in Hot Haste of Cavalry Companies—Advance of the Twentieth New-York Regiment—Picket Skirmishes—Narrow Escape of Gen. Patrick—Exploits of a Correspondent, &c., &c.

From our own Correspondent.

FALMOUTH, Sunday, May 11, 1862.

We have had quite an exciting day of it. I crossed over to Fredericksburgh this afternoon with the laudable intention of attending public worship. While passing Gen. PATRICK's headquarters an Adjutant of the Harris Light Cavalry came galloping up, his horse reeking with foam, and reported that our cavalry skirmishers while out on a reconnoissance on the Bowling Green road, had captured a whole infantry picket of the enemy's, twelve privates and one lieutenant, and were bringing them in, pursued by a large rebel force of infantry and cavalry. Gen. PATRICK immediately reported the information to the headquarters of the Department, and ordered out the Twentieth New-York Regiment to support the cavalry. I galloped over to the camp of Major DUFFIE's Battalion of the Harris Light Cavalry, and found that the prisoners had been brought safely in. There were thirteen of them, belonging to the Thirteenth South Carolina Regiment, GREGG's Brigade. They were out on picket duty, and mistook our cavalry for their own until it was too late to attempt to escape or resist. The regiment was raised in Newbery District, S. C., and had but lately arrived in this vicinity, hence the mistake. They were poorly clothed, wearing a dark grey cloth, similar in color to the West Point Cadet uniform, but of inferior quality, with palmetto tree badges on their hats, but armed with Enfield rifles. Examining their cartridges I found them to contain balls of fearful size and weight, but a disproportionately small quantity of powder. In the knapsack of one of the prisoners was a letter, signed, sealed, prepaid with a Confederate postage stamp, and directed to Mr. W. RANKIN, Frog—something,—I have not time to spell out the address, and so send you the letter in full, that you may print it as a specimen of rebel orthography, and then send the paternal RANKIN a copy of the paper, that he may know his son didn't fail to write, though his letters missed the mail. You will observe that the Thirteenth Regiment S. C. V. are suffering severely with the "bol complante," caused, the younger RANKIN thinks, by drinking "col water, and was note yous to lete." It is to be hoped that the regimen to which these members of the regiment will be subjected in Washington will regulate and improve the state of their "bols." This most complete letter-writer gratifies his parent with the intelligence that they have three Yankee prisoners in camp, and that he is going out on "pick" to-morrow, and "hops" to bring in a few more. This to-morrow of Mr. RANKIN's is as much of a sharper as was Horatio's, having, indeed, "staked its penny to take his ready cash." The man who went out after wool has been sadly shorn. But *revenos a nos* rebels.

The credit of the capture of these specimen South Carolinians belongs to Lieut. HASTY, who was in command of the skirmishers, and who, by the way, seems to be eminently fortunate in having his lines fall into rebel places. After the capture, Capt. COOKE, with his company, were sent forward to reconnoiter. Where the road to Bowling Green turns off from the river to the right, about a mile and a half from the river road and four miles from Fredericksburgh, they found a barricade built, behind which two squadrons of cavalry and a battalion of infantry were drawn up in platoons, ready to give an advancing foe a brisk reception. Not desiring to travel further in that direction, our cavalry came back to report. I was in their camp listening to all the foregoing particulars, when our pickets came galloping in like the wind.

"What's up, now?" shouts Major DUFFIE. "The rebel cavalry are driving in our pickets," is the reply. Out rings an order from the Major's lips, and back comes the echo from the stentorian lungs of Capt. COOKE and Capt. NAYLOR, "MOUNT, MEN, MOUNT." The bugle sounded its cheery call, and such a vaulting into saddles and galloping of brown-bearded men across the fields as then ensued I wish your readers could once witness, for they would then know something of the wild, contagious excitement that sends squadrons to the bloody plain with the fierce light of battle in their eyes. I rode out with the returning pickets. Carabines advanced and sabres loosed in scabbard, we cautiously feel our way along, for in these turning and twisting Virginian roads, skirted with thick hedges, you may at any moment blunder upon an ambushed foe. Halt here for a moment, for the road winds around the base of a hill and only the hill itself knows what lies beyond. Nor did we halt a moment too soon. With the dash and rattle of a train of swift passenger cars some twenty-five or thirty rebel cavalry come whirling around the curve, and now my five brown-bearded friends of the Harris Light, one volley from your carabines, then turn your horses' heads and dig deep the rowels of your spurs in their sides, for they ride well that follow, these Virginians, and their steeds are the best blooded of the State. A chase of a half mile and the rebels wheel, for the dust of our advancing battalions goes smoking up, and now we are the pursuers. Provokingly the rebel squadrons draw up on the brow of an opposite hill, just out of carbine range, but we are not beyond the reach of the Minié muskets that some of them carry, for a little curl of white smoke, a sharp, quick report, and a ball lands in a plowed field a rod or two on our right, scattering the dust and disturbing the nest of a little brown bird. Oh, for a small howitzer, to land a shell among the rascals in return. But cavalry men, as a general thing, do not carry siege guns mounted *en barbette* on their horses' backs. Now the bayonets of the Twentieth New-York Regiment gleam along the road in our rear, and infantry skirmishers come deploying through the fields. Evidently our friends on the opposite hill think it is time for them to look to their lines of communication to the rear, for they fall back slowly, our cavalry skirmishers following, so that the relative distances are unchanged, and still not more than 100 rods of sacred soil intervenes between Southern chivalry and Northern mud-sills. The plowed ground on our right offers an inviting elevation to those interested in knowing the position of the enemy, and over to it Gen. PATRICK rides with his Staff and body guard. One of the rebel horsemen dismounts and approaches the fence, a minute elapses, and then another thin blue wreath of smoke goes spirally curling upward, a ringing report, a delicate singing in the air like the humming of a large bee or a small humming bird, a dull thud, and down goes a horse immediately in Gen. PATRICK's rear, and up goes an oath from Capt. NAYLOR's lips, which I hope the recording angel will drop a tear upon and blot out as he writes it down, for one of the Captain's best men is dismounted, and his company was before short of horses. That the bullet missed the small of Gen. PATRICK's back by perhaps a foot and a half, and grazed the leg of the man that sat the horse before it entered the poor animal's heart, are trifles that no one thinks worthy of remark—Generals are plenty, and men can be had for money, but the price of a good horse in war times, as Solomon sagely remarks, is above rubies. "It was a good shot that, and well aimed," says the General. None dispute him, for the distance between the marksman and his target is something over a thousand yards. Death loves a shining mark, and the silver stars on the General's shoulders were a great temptation to the grim archer, or rather musketeer.

The rebels are distant only 1,000 yards, why not dash upon them, rout and capture them? Softly, these hedges would seem built expressly for ambuscades,—thick and impenetrable to the eye, regiments of infantry might lie undiscovered behind them, only to reveal themselves by a biting fire on our flank when we were once well in the trap. These infantry skirmishers winding over the fields and creeping cautiously through the tangled forests are the tentacula of our little column. But an impatient correspondent wearies of the slowness of the advance, and dashes on to pick up items of Richmond news and bring in the latest intelligence from the enemy. But, as events prove, he only dashes on to be halted by a mounted rebel, who suddenly emerges from a little clump of trees by the roadside; to deliver an ineffectual fire from a small revolver at the mounted rebel, and then to conduct a swift but well conducted retreat from that locality to the spot where the advanced guard of our column stood with ready carabines. This is the address of the mounted rebel, as proven by the envelope of a letter found on the ground where he stood, postmarked at Andrews, Va., and mailed May 9th:

Lieut. JOHN A. BILLINGSLEY,
Potomac Cavalry.
Guiness Dépôt,
(Care of Col. LEE, Caroline Co., Va.
comdg, 9th Va. Cavalry. In haste.)

Lieut. BILLINGSBY, when last seen, was riding southward at a fearful pace, but if his friends wish to write him they now have his address.

The falling shadows of night admonished us to be on the homeward march. We had found no infantry, and but few cavalry, but the prisoners tell us that, at the time of their capture, four companies were within a mile of them, and 10,000 men not three miles distant. Opinions are divided as to what the enemy mean by this bold pushing near our lines, but I think the result will prove that they made the demonstration to cover the retreat of their main body, and that to-morrow evening will find the whole rebel army well nigh out of the State of Virginia. And then let the Old Dominion shake her skirts as she brushes the rebels off into the gulf, and fling out to the breeze, with a new adaptation of meaning, her old motto—*Sic semper tyrannis*.

On returning, we found all the troops of the different brigades turned out and under arms, the general impression being that the whole rebel force was advancing to reoccupy Fredericksburgh. They would have had a nice time doing it. It would have done you good to see the eagerness with which our boys rushed to their arms, the cheers with which they hailed the prospect of a good fight. While I write they are cracking their throats with huzzas for the news from Norfolk, and the possibility of our soon keeping once more a national Fourth of July.

Perhaps I have made a letter out of a little matter, when a paragraph would have been all-sufficient. I am sorry for having so unwarrantably encroached on your valuable columns, but pardon me; it is the nearest approach to a fight I have yet seen, and there is something in the stirring preparations that makes even a correspondent's pulse throb with a wild, pleasureable excitement, though it is very probable indeed that the correspondent will not relish the actual thing at all, but will, on the contrary,

— feel rayther streaked
When first he finds why bayonets is peaked.

C. H. W.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

All Quiet in North Carolina—A Military Marriage—Expedition to Rebel Plantations—Presentation of a Sword, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, May 9, 1862.

Nothing of special interest has occurred hereabouts since my last letter. No movement of the troops has taken place since the Fort Macon bombardment. They are mainly employed in recruiting their energies, and preparing themselves for an onward movement when it shall be ordered. Where the next blow will be struck is not as yet known, at least to us outsiders. That it will be timely and effective, the character of our Commanding General, and the well-tried bravery and discipline of the troops, is a sufficient guaranty.

In the meantime, the monotony of affairs has been relieved by a rather romantic marriage in military circles, which took place last Tuesday evening. The parties more immediately concerned were Miss HELEN M. WHEELAN and Capt. EMORY, of Company B, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment.

Miss WHEELAN, who is a refined, attractive and educated young lady, was adopted by the regiment, as a daughter, when it was first raised. She belongs to Worcester, Mass., and possessed with a laudable desire to render some service to the cause of her country, offered herself as a hospital nurse to the regiment, and has accompanied them during the term of their service. She has nobly fulfilled the duties which she assumed, and has been constant and unremitting in her efforts to smooth the bed of suffering, and is universally beloved and respected by them. Her good qualities and kind attentions, attracted the notice of Capt. EMORY, and on Tuesday evening they were made man and wife by Rev. Mr. HART, the Chaplain of the Third New-York Artillery, who officiated on the occasion. Gens. BURNSIDE, RENO and FOSTER were present at the ceremony, and joined with the numerous other military and civic friends of the bride and bridegroom in wishing them prosperity and happiness. This event has proved quite a relief to the dullness which prevails here at the present time.

The news of the continued successes over the rebels, at New-Orleans and Yorktown, received this week, has caused much joy in this Division. The news of the capture of New-Orleans reached us on Sunday; and on Monday Gen. BURNSIDE ordered a National salute to be fired from the guns mounted on the new fortifications, in honor of the event. The news of the evacuation of Yorktown was received on Wednesday, by the steamer *Cossack*, which brought a large mail from the North, and New-York papers to the 5th inst. We also, through rebel sources, have information that Norfolk has been evacuated, and the *Merrimac* sunk by the Confederates. These tidings and the desperate condition of the rebel cause, encourages us to hope that the end approaches, and that peace may soon be restored to the country, and the supremacy of the Government be reëstablished.

On Tuesday last Cos. H and I of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, by order of the Provost-Marshal, visited the plantation of Mr. F. P. LATHAM, who is a well-known and bitter Secessionist. After the battle of Newbern he took the oath of neutrality, and was allowed to remain on his plantation. He proved unworthy of the clemency extended to him, and, as has been ascertained, has been in constant communication with the enemy, furnishing them with all the information in his power. He has been arrested, and is now a close prisoner in the jail in this City. His son is a captain in the Secesh army, and resides about three miles from his father's house. Both plantations were visited and searched. There was nothing of a treasonable character discovered, and, after confiscating some mules, horses and provisions, which were needed by the troops, the expedition returned to the city.

The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. UPTON, which has been engaged in the performance of guard duty in this City, have been relieved, and to-morrow morning go into camp about ten miles from Newbern, upon picket duty. The Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. KENTZ, who have been on picket duty for some time past, are to do guard duty in the city, in place of the Twenty-fifth.

One of those graceful compliments, alike creditable to all the parties concerned, took place a few days since at the headquarters of the Signal Corps in this city. Lieut. FRICKER, commanding the corps in this Department, was presented with a splendid sword, by the officers under his charge, as a testimonial of their esteem and affection for him as a man, and of their appreciation of his ability and efficiency as an officer. The Signal Corps have rendered essential service throughout this campaign, and have proved themselves a valuable addition to the army, greatly expediting and facilitating its operations. This testimonial from his officers was highly appreciated by their Commander, and its value further enhanced, subsequently, by the additional presentation of a beautiful belt and sash, to accompany the sword, by the flagmen connected with the Corps, who also desired to give some substantial token of their love and esteem for their Commander.

There is much speculation here as to how the recent triumphs of our arms in Virginia may affect this Department. It is generally thought, however, that this division of the army has yet some work to do, and that the rebels will not give up the State and its remaining strongholds without a further display of force.

On Wednesday a much-needed reinforcement was received. The Third Regiment of New-York Cavalry, Col. MIX commanding, arrived here and were sent forward to our advanced posts, where their presence has been necessary for some time past, to put an end to the systematic annoyance of our pickets by the rebel cavalry.

E. S.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

GEN. BUELL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, FIELD OF SHILOH, April 15.

Captain N. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant-General Department of the Mississippi:

SIR: The rear divisions of the army under my command, which had been delayed a considerable time in rebuilding the Duck River bridge, left Columbia on the 21st inst. I left on the evening of that day, and arrived at Savanna on the evening of the 5th. Gen. NELSON, with his division, which formed the advance, arrived the same day. The other divisions marched with intervals of about six miles.

On the morning of the 6th, firing of musketry and cannon was heard in the direction of this place. Apprehending that a serious engagement had commenced, I went to Gen. GRANT's headquarters to get information as to the means of reaching the battle-field with the division that had arrived. At the same time orders were dispatched to the divisions in the rear to leave their trains and push forward by forced marches. I learned that Gen. GRANT had just started, leaving orders for Gen. NELSON to march to the river opposite Pittsburgh Landing, to be ferried across. An examination of the roads up the river discovered it to be impracticable for artillery, and Gen. NELSON was directed to leave his to be carried forward by steamers.

The impression existed at Savanna that the firing was only an affair of outposts, the same thing having occurred for two or three previous days; but as it continued, I determined to go to the scene of action, and accordingly started with my Chief of Staff, Col. FRY, on a steamer which I ordered to get under steam. As we proceeded up the river groups of soldiers were seen upon the west bank, and it soon became evident that they were stragglers from the engaged army. The groups increased in size and frequency, until as we approached the landing they amounted to whole companies, and almost regiments; and at the landing the banks of the river swarmed with a confused mass of men, of various regiments. The number could not have been less than 4,000 or 5,000; and late in the day it became much greater. Finding Gen. GRANT at the landing, I requested him to send steamers to Savannah to bring up Gen. CRITTENDEN's Division, which had arrived during the morning, and then went ashore with him.

The throng of disorganized and demoralized troops increased continually by fresh fugitives from the battle, which steadily drew nearer the landing, and with them were intermingled great numbers of teams, all striving to get as near as possible to the river. With few exceptions, all efforts to form the troops and move them forward to the fight, utterly failed. In the meantime the enemy had made such progress against our troops, that his artillery and musketry began to play into the vital spot of the position, and some persons were killed on the bank at the very landing. Gen. NELSON arrived with Col. ALMOND's brigade at this opportune moment. It was immediately posted to meet the attack at that point; and, with a battery of artillery, which happened to be on the ground, and was brought into action, opened fire on the enemy, and repulsed him. The action of the gunboats also contributed very much to that result.

The attack at that point was not renewed. Night having come on, the firing ceased on both sides. In the meantime the remainder of Gen. NELSON's Division crossed, and Gen. CRITTENDEN's arrived from Savanna by steamers. After examining the ground as well as possible at night, in front of the line on which Gen. GRANT's troops had formed, and as far to the right as Gen. SHERMAN's Division, I directed NELSON's and CRITTENDEN's Divisions to form in front of that line, and move forward as soon as it was light in the morning. During the night, and early the following morning, Capt. BARTLETT's Ohio Battery and Capts. MENDENHALL's and TERRELL's regular batteries arrived. Gen. McCOOK, by a forced march, arrived at Savanna during the night of the 6th, and reached the field of battle early on the morning of the 7th. I knew that the other divisions could not arrive in time for the action that day.

The patch of country on which the battles of the 6th and 7th were fought is called Shiloh, from the little church of that name which stands in its midst. It consists of undulating table land, elevated some eighty or a hundred feet above the river bottom. Along the Tennessee River to the east it breaks into abrupt ravines, and toward the south runs along Lick Creek, which empties into Tennessee River some three miles above Pittsburgh Landing, into a range of hills of some height, whose slopes are gradual toward the battle-field, and somewhat abruptly toward Lick Creek. Owl Creek, rising near the source of Lick Creek, flows to the northeast around the battle-field into Snake Creek, which empties into Tennessee River some miles below Lick Creek. The drainage is mainly from Lick Creek ridge and the table land into Owl Creek.

Coming from Corinth, the principal road crosses Lick Creek at two points, some 12 miles below its mouth, and separates into three or four principal branches, which enter the table-land from the south at a distance of about a mile apart. Generally, the face of the country is covered with woods, through which troops can pass without great difficulty, though occasionally the undergrowth is dense. Small farms of cultivated fields, of from 20 to 80 acres, occur here and there, but, as a general thing, the country is a forest. My entire ignorance of the various roads and the character of the country at the time, rendered it impossible to anticipate the probable dispositions of the enemy, and the woods were always sufficient to secure his preparatory operations from observation.

Soon after 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 7th, Gen. NELSON's and Gen. CRITTENDEN's Divisions, the only ones yet arrived on the ground, moved promptly forward to meet the enemy. NELSON's Division, marching in line of battle, soon came upon his pickets, drove them in, and about 7 o'clock received the fire of his artillery. The division was here halted, and MENDENHALL's Battery brought into action to reply, while CRITTENDEN's Division was brought into position on the right of NELSON's. BARTLETT's Battery was posted in the centre of CRITTENDEN's Division, in a commanding position, opposite which the enemy was discovered to be in force. By this time McCOOK's Division arrived on the ground, and was immediately formed on the right of CRITTENDEN's. Skirmishers were thrown to the front and a strong body of them to guard our left flank, which, though somewhat protected by rough ground, it was supposed the enemy might attempt to turn, and in fact did, but was repulsed, with great loss.

Each brigade furnished its own reserve, and in addition BOYLE's Brigade, from CRITTENDEN's Division, though it formed at first in the line, was kept somewhat back when the line advanced, to be used as occasion might require. I found upon the ground parts of about two regiments, perhaps 1,000 men, and subsequently a similar fragment came up of Gen. GRANT's force. The first I directed to act with Gen. McCOOK's attack, and the second was similarly employed on the left. I sent other straggling troops of Gen. GRANT's force immediately on Gen. McCOOK's right, as some firing had already commenced there. I had no direct knowledge of the disposition of the remainder of Gen. GRANT's force, nor is it my province to speak of them. I regret that I am unable to name those that came under my direction in the way I have stated, for they rendered willing and efficient service during the day.

The force under my command occupied a line of about a mile and a half. In front of NELSON's Division was an open field, partially screened towards his right by a skirt of woods, which extended through the enemy's line, with a a thick undergrowth in front of the left brigade of CRITTENDEN's Division; then an open field in front of CRITTENDEN's right and McCOOK's left, and in front of McCOOK's right, woods again with a dense undergrowth. The ground, mainly level in front of NELSON's, formed a hollow in front of CRITTENDEN's, and fell into a small creek, which empties into Owl creek in front of McCOOK's. What I afterwards learned was the Hamburg road, which crosses Lick creek a mile from its mouth, passed perpendicularly through the line of battle near NELSON's left. On a line slightly oblique to us, and beyond the open field, the enemy was formed, with a battery in front of NELSON's left; a battery commanding the woods in front of CRITTENDEN's left and flanking the field in front of NELSON; a battery commanding the same woods and in the field in front of CRITTENDEN's right and McCOOK's left, and a battery in front of McCOOK's right. A short distance in the rear of the enemy's left, on high open ground, were the encampments of McCLERNAND and SHERMAN's Divisions, which the enemy held.

While my troops were getting into position on the right, the artillery fire was kept up between MENDENHALL's Battery and the enemy's battery, with some effect. BARTLETT's Battery, put in a position before the enemy's third battery, opened fire upon that part of the line, and when, very soon after our line advanced with strong bodies of skirmishers in front, the action became general and continued with severity during the greater part of the day, until the enemy was driven from the field. The obliquity of our line upon the left being thrown forward, brought NELSON's Division first into action, and became very hotly engaged at an early hour. A charge of the Nineteenth Brigade from NELSON's right, by its commander, Col. HAZAN, reached the enemy's second battery, but the brigade sustained a heavy loss by a cross-fire of the enemy's batteries, and was unable to maintain its advantage against the heavy infantry force that came forward to oppose it.

The enemy rescued the battery, and followed up his advantage by throwing a heavy force fo infantry into the woods in front of CRITTENDEN's left. The left brigade of that division, Col. C. F. SMITH, commanding, advanced into the woods, repulsed the enemy handsomely, and took several prisoners. In the meantime Capt. TERRELL's Battery, which had just landed, reached the field, and was advanced into action near the left of NELSON's Division, which was very heavily pressed by the greater numbers of the enemy. It belonged properly to McCOOK's Division. It took position near the Hamburgh road, in the open ground in front of the enemy's right, and at once began to act with decided effect upon the tide of battle in that quarter. The enemy's right battery was silenced.

AMMON's Brigade, which was on the left, advanced in good order upon the enemy's right, but was checked for some time by his endeavor to turn our left flank and his strong centre attack in front. Capt. TERRELL, who, in the mean time, had taken an advanced position, was compelled to retire, leaving one caisson, of which every horse was killed or disabled. It was very soon recovered. Having been reinforced by a regiment from Gen. BOYLE's Brigade, NELSON's Division again moved forward and forced the enemy to abandon entirely his position. This success flanked the enemy's position at his second and third batteries, from which he was soon driven with the loss of several pieces of artillery, by the concentrated fire of TERRELL's and MENDENHALL's Batteries, and an attack from CRITTENDEN's Division in front. The enemy made a second stand some 800 yards in the rear of this position and opened fire with his artillery. MENDENHALL's Battery was thrown forward, silenced the battery, and it was captured by CRITTENDEN's Division, the enemy retiring from it.

In the meantime the division of Gen. McCOOK, on the right, which was engaged somewhat later in the morning than the divisions on the left, had made steady progress until it drove the enemy's left from the hotly contested field. The action was commenced in this division by Gen. ROUSSEAU's Brigade, which drove the enemy in front of his first position and captured a battery. The line of attack of this division caused a considerable widening of the space between it and CRITTENDEN's right. It was also outflanked on its right by the line of the enemy, who made repeated strong attacks on its flanks, but was always gallantly repulsed. The enemy made his last direct stand in front of this division in the woods beyond SHERMAN's camp.

Two brigades of General Wood's Division arrived just at the close of the battle, but only one of them, Col. WAGNER's, in time to participate actively in the pursuit, which it continued, for about a mile, and until halted by my order. Its skirmishers became engaged for a few minutes with skirmishers among the enemy's rear guard, which made a momentary stand. It was also fired upon by the enemy's battery on the right flank, but without effect. It was well conducted by its commanders, and showed great steadiness.

The pursuit was continued no further that day. I was without cavalry, and the different corps had become a good deal scattered in a pursuit over a country which screened the movements of the enemy, and the roads of which I knew practically nothing. In the beginning of the pursuit, thinking it probable that the enemy had retired principally by the Hamburgh road, I had ordered NELSON's Division to follow as far as Lick Creek, on that road, from which I afterward learned the direct Corinth road was separated by a difficult ravine, which empties into Lick Creek. I therefore occupied myself with examining the ground, and getting the different divisions into position, which was not effected until some time after dark.

The following day, in pursuance of the directions of Gen. GRANT, Gen. WOOD was sent forward with two of his brigades, which arrived the previous evening, and a battery of artillery, to discern the position of the enemy, and press him if he should be found in retreat. Gen. SHERMAN, with about the same force from Gen. GRANT's army, was on the same service, and had a spirited skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, driving it back. The rear force was found to have retreated beyond Lick Creek, and our troops returned at night.

There were no idlers in the battle of the 7th. Every portion of the army did its work. The batteries of Capts. TERRELL and MENDENHALL were splendidly handled and served; that of Capt. BARTLETT was served with great spirit and gallantry, though with less decisive results.

I specially commend to the favor of the Government, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct, Brigadier-General A. McD. McCook, commanding Second Division; Brigadier-General William Nelson, commanding Fourth Division; Brigadier-General T. L. Crittenden, commanding Fifth Division; Brigadier-General L. H. Rousseau, commanding Fourth Brigade; Brigadier J. T. Boyle, commanding Eleventh Brigade; Colonel J. Ammor, Twenty-Fourth Ohio, commanding Tenth Brigade; Colonel W. S. Smith, Thirteenth Ohio, commanding Fourteenth Brigade; Colonel E. N. Kirk, Thirty-Fourth Illinois, commanding Fifth Brigade; Colonel W. H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio, temporarily commanding Sixth Brigade; Captain W. R. Terrell, Fifth Artillery; Captain J. Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery, and Captain Bartlett, Ohio Volunteer Battery.

For the many officers who won honorable distinction, I refer to the reports of the division, brigade and regimental commanders, transmitted herewith; as also for more detailed information of the services of the different corps. I join cordially in the commendation bestowed by these officers on those under their command.

The loss of the force under my command is 263 killed, 1,816 wounded, 88 missing—total, 2,167. The trophies are twenty pieces of artillery, a greater number of caissons and a considerable number of small arms. Many of the cannon were recaptured from the loss of the previous day. Several stands of colors were also recaptured.

The members of my staff, Col. James B. Fry, Chief of Staff; Capt. J. M. Wright, A. A. G.; Lieuts. C. L. Fitzhugh, Fourth Artillery; A. F. Rockwell, New-York Chasseurs, T. J. Bush, Twenty-fourth Kentucky; Aids-de-Camp; Capt. J. H. Gilmore, Nineteenth Infantry, Inspector of Artillery; Capt. E. Gay, Sixteenth Infantry, Inspector Cavalry; H. C. Bankhead, Fifth Infantry, Inspector of Infantry, and Capt. M. Mickler, Topographical Engineers, were distinguished for gallant bearing throughout the battle, and rendered valuable service. The gallant deportment of my Orderlies, A. J. Williamson, Fourth Cavalry, and M. M. Smith, J. R. Hewitt, J. A. Stevenson, V. L. Hammel, of the Anderson troop, also deserve to be mentioned. I am particularly indebted to Col. FRY, Chief of Staff, for valuable assistance in the battle, as well as for the ability and industry with which he has at all times performed the important duty of his position. Surgeon MURRAY, Medical Director, always assiduous in the discharge of his duties, was actively engaged on the field, in taking care of the wounded.

Capt. GILLEM, Assistant Quartermaster, is entitled to great credit for his energy and industry in providing transportation for the troops from Savanna. Lieut.-Col. OAKES, Fourth Cavalry, Inspector of Cavalry, and Capt. C. C. GILBERT, First Infantry, Acting Inspector-General, who rendered zealous and valuable service in their positions, were detained at Savanna, unable to be present in the action.

The troops which did not arrive in time for the battle, Gen. THOMAS' and Gen. WOODS' Divisions, (a portion of the latter, as I have previously stated, took part in the pursuit, and the remainder arrived in the evening,) are entitled to the highest praise for the untiring energy with which they pressed forward night and day to share the dangers of their comrades. Gen. THOMAS' Division had already, under his command, made its name honorable by one of the most memorable victories of the war, Mill Springs, on which the tide of success seemed to turn steadily in favor of the Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. C. BUELL,
Major-General commanding Department of Ohio.

GEN. M'CLERNAND'S REPORT.

In his official report of the battle of Shiloh Major-Gen. McCLERNAND says:

"Had our army been captured or destroyed on Sunday, the rebellion would have rolled back over Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri before another army could have been raised and equipped adequate to retrieve the disaster. Indeed, months would have elapsed before this could have been done. Meantime the rebellion would have gathered fresh courage and strength. Considering that our numbers were probably less than one-half the enemy's; that he had selected his own time; that our position was isolated, and some two hundred miles from our base of operations at Paducah and Cairo; that a portion of our own forces were in a manner surprised and driven back in confusion, it is marvelous, may I not say Providential, that we were not captured or destroyed—nay, more, that my division should have been able to fight the enemy all day within the narrow limits of a mile.

My effective force on the day of the commencement of the battle was 7,028, of which, during the two days following, 1,861 were killed and wounded, including comparatively few missing, giving a proportionate loss of 37⅜ per cent. The loss of that portion of the enemy encountered by my command is, doubtless, doubly as great.

In the course of the battle, I captured three 6-pounder guns and two gun carriages, thirteen 6-pounder caissons, ten limbers, six hundred and twenty-two rounds of fixed 6-pounder canister shot, twenty rounds of fixed 12-pounder spherical case shot, sixteen stand of 12-pounder grape shot, a considerable quantity of wagon and artillery harness, and three thousand five hundred and sixty stand of small arms. In thus noticing the incidents of this battle, it is but just and proper that I should bear testimony to the general good conduct of my command. Exhorting them in the beginning to add to the glory they had won at Belmont and Forts Henry and Donelson, and to stand by the beloved flag of their country in every extremity, they were kindled with ardor, and throughout the battle evinced a firm resolution."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 17, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104	70 Pac. M. S. Co.	115
70,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	104	5 do	115½
23,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	94⅞	100 do b30	116
2,000 do	94⅞	485 do	116
11,000 Ohio S. 6s, '60	103	210 do p.&c.	116½
1,000 Ky. St. 6s	92¾	5 do	116¾
5,000 Ill. Cou. Bds., '79	97¾	50 do	117
50,000 Ill. War Loan	96¾	20 do	116¼
1,000 Ind. St. W. Loan	95	50 do s10	116
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	59	150 do opg	116½
12,000 do s60	58⅞	6 N. Y. Cen. R.	89½
5,000 do	58⅞	230 do	89⅝
6,000 Missouri St. 6s	52⅝	100 do	89¾
20,000 do	52¼	50 M. & P. DuC. R.	29¾
5,000 do s60	51¾	450 do	30
5,000 do s15	52¼	300 Erie Railway b30	39⅝
1,000 Mo. 6's Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	62	350 do b30	39⅜
1,000 do	62⅛	200 do	39½
5,000 Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	97	500 do	39⅜
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	90	100 do b30	39⅞
4,000 do	89⅞	100 do	39⅞
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M. B.	107½	400 Erie Railway Pref.	67¼
5,000 Har. R. 2d M. B.	100	100 do b30	67⅜
23,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	83	75 do	67⅛
5,000 do	83¼	50 do b30	67¼
3,000 do	83⅛	50 do b30	67⅜
7,000 N. Ia. 1st Mtge.	100½	225 Mich. Central R.	61
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	58½	100 do b30	61⅝
2,000 do	58⅝	10 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	26
19,000 do	58⅞	1150 do	26⅛
16,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	90	300 do	26⅜
5,000 Gosh. Br. Bds.	100½	1377 do	26¼
11,000 Ill. C. R. Bs.	93	250 do b30	26⅜
5,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	81	200 do s10	26¼
10,000 C. & N. W. As. Bs.	45	1250 M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	56⅛
20,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	24½	594 do	56¼
2,600 To. & W. Int. Bs.	70	550 do	56⅜
1,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs.	98	100 do s15	56¼
5 Bank of New-York	100	50 do	56⅜
12 do	100½	400 do b30	56⅝
29 Bank of America	110	155 Panama Railroad	129⅛
40 Bk. of St. of N. Y.	92	500 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	21⅞
10 Bank of Commerce	98¼	990 do	21⅜
15 do	98⅛	100 do b10	21⅞
44 Am. Ex. Bank	94⅛	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72⅛
20 Irving Bank	78	50 do	72⅛
5,000 American Gold	103	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	46⅛
20,000 do b60	103⅛	200 do	46¼
80,000 do	103⅛	200 do s10	46⅝
300,000 do s30	102⅞	550 Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	65¼
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	98⅛	100 do b60	65⅝
100 Hudson River R.	43	10 Chi., Bur. & Q'y R.	69¾
		[illegible] do	70

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R'g. s10	103¾	330 Penn. Coal Co.	86½
10,000 do	104	150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	116
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	104⅛	100 do s30	116
2,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Ore. W. L. ½ Yearly	103	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	89¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	52½	100 do s30	89
3,000 Ind. State 6s. w. l.	84	350 Erie Railway	39⅞
9,000 Ill. War Loan	96¼	10 do	39⅝
6,000 do	96½	100 Erie Railway Pref.	67
1,000 Cal. State 7s	96	100 Hudson River R.	42½
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	50 do b60	43
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	59	50 do	42¾
5,000 Hud. R. S. F. B.	105	425 Mich Cen. R.	61
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	91	50 do b30	61
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	24½	160 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	26
1,000 Mich. So. 1st m. bs	99½	450 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	56
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	83	50 Ill. Cen. R. S'p. s30	61¾
5,000 T. H. & A. 2d mtg.	82½	800 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	22
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	90	50 Gal. & Chi. R. b30	72
12,000 do	90½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. b30	46⅛
48,000 Am. Gold	103¼	100 Ch. & R'k Is. R. b60	65½
		50 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R	70

MONDAY, May 19—A. M.

The course of Financial affairs is to continued improvement, and the Public Credit during the past week made a further advance on the Stock Exchange of ½@1 ℘ cent. on U. S. 6 ℘ cents., of 1881, and 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds. The former partially receded near the close of the week, and left off 104½, as against 104 on Saturday week. The Treasury Bonds, from the large interest which they carry, and the fact of their convertibility into the long stock of 1881, continue a favorite investment with the public, and this loan has already a wider distribution, in moderate sums, throughout the country, than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated last Summer. The original subscribers at par find the reward of their prompt and generous support of the Government in the appreciation of the Bonds to 104½@105 ℘ cent., with the prospect of even a larger advance on the conclusion of the War. The Associated Banks that subscribed for $50,000,000 of the Funded Stock of 1881 have been equally fortunate, and this fact is rapidly telling upon the market worth of their own shares.

The most notable point in the course of the Money Market is the continued rapid accumulation of deposits and country bank balances in this City. The following are the progressive figures for four or five weeks:

Saturday, April 19	$95,680,000
Saturday, April 26	105,023,000
Saturday, May 3	109,331,000
Saturday, May 10	116,490,000
Saturday, May 17	121,492,000

At the close of the week the Banks held about $30,500,000, which is more by half a million than they began the week with, though the last average being a falling one, the statement, this afternoon, will show a lower average by about two millions, thus accounting, in two weeks, for the recent transfer and exchange of Gold with the Government for 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds. The Treasury office in this City, during the week, received for Customs $1,049,000; for United States Stock of 1882, by the conversion of United States Notes, $400,000, and some further considerable sums of United States Notes from the Department at Washington. At the same time the deposits of United States Notes of the issue of July 17—which are receivable for Customs—have been exchanged for new deposits in the United States Notes of February 25, and the process of canceling the former will now go on as the Notes return through the Custom-house. As these Notes are thus made scarce with the public, a moderate premium will be paid for them for Custom-house use, until the whole issue, at the rate of $500,000,000 or $6,000,000 ℘ month is retired, and the Customs placed wholly on a Specie basis. The ℘ cent. value of the Notes is 100½@100¾ ℘ cent.

The price of Money at Bank and in the open market has gone down to 4@5 ℘ cent. per annum, with a larger supply than the Stock or Bill Brokers are enabled to employ; notwithstanding the extraordinary activity of the Stock Exchange, and the unusually heavy operations of the Street in United States Securities and Gold Coin. The latter has receded to 103@103½ ℘ cent., for immediate delivery, and 102¾@102⅞ on sellers' options, which carry 6 ℘ cent. interest. There is a corresponding weakness in the rates of Exchange on London, which closed, on Saturday, for Bankers' bills, 113½@113¾ ℘ cent. The dullness in the employment of Money in Merchant paper, and the moderate demand for Exchange, are owing, in a considerable measure, to the continued caution of our Merchants in entering upon new engagements, and partly from the easy condition of the Importing trade. Another cause of dullness is the indisposition to speculate for any future rise upon the Corn Exchange. The receipts of Grain and Provisions are promptly disposed of either on the export demand, or for consumption East and at home, and the short bills drawn against this produce from the West are thus met without extension or borrowing. The Export movement, in the bulk of Northern Produce sent forward, is really equal to the same period last season, though prices being lower, the declared weekly values fall 10 or 15 ℘ cent. short. The Import entries are slowly gaining upon last season, but scarcely yet to the extent anticipated on the opening of the Spring trade. The free list is rapidly diminishing, and nearly everything now coming in is made to pay a handsome revenue to the Government. In all the month of April the entries free of duty were only $2,232,000, and they promise to be less in May, owing to the cessation of the import of Cotton from Liverpool. The export of Gold thus far makes little or no impression on the amount held in Bank, although much of the latter is being carried for private account, to await a more active demand and higher premiums.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,473,878, against $2,328,479 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $1,859,981, against $2,366,166 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $793,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for ten months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to April 30, amounted to $106,464,000

Add three weeks in April	9,819,785
Total entries since July 1	$116,283,785
To same date last year	179,753,802
Decrease since July 1	$63,470,017

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to April 30 .... $112,734,000

Add three weeks in April	5,201,446
Total clearances since July 1	$117,935,446
Against same date last year	109,374,572
Increased Export this season	$8,560,874

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to April 30	$13,920,000
Add three weeks in April	3,247,000
Total since July 1	$17,167,000
Against same time, 1861	23,487,000
Decreased Specie Export	$6,320,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861	104@105⅜@104¾
New-York Central	89@90@89
New-York and Erie	39½@40⅜@39⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	67@68@66¾
Rock Island	64@66@65¾
Michigan Guaranteed	50@56¾@56
Michigan Southern	25@26⅜@26⅜
Michigan Central	60⅜@61
Toledo	46@47⅜@46¾
Galena	71⅜@72¾@72
Illinois Central	61¾@62⅜
Panama	130@129⅜
Pacific Mail	109¼@116@115⅜ ex. d.
Missouris	52⅞@52¾
Tennessees	59⅜@59
Hudson River	44@41¾@42¾
Harlem Preferred	37@35⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	20@22

The Stock dealings of the week were active, and speculation quite spirited on the rapid advance of the previous week. The extreme fluctuation in prices on United States Securities and most of the Railway Shares is about 1@1½ ₩ cent., the ultimate quotations on Saturday varying but slightly from the close of the week before. The case was different on Pacific Mail, Michigan Southern, City Bank Stocks and Railway Bonds, nearly all which had a further considerable rise and closed in demand. The fresh improvement in Pacific carried the price higher than it was ever before known, being equal, with the dividend just declared, to 121 ₩ cent. The advance in Michigan Southern Shares of both classes was also to higher figures than we have registered for a year or two, while the Mortgages of this Company reached par for the original first issue, 98@99 for the General Sinking Fund Mortgage, and 83½ for the Second Mortgage. Many of the other Western Mortgages, and also the lower Mortgages of the Erie Company, rapidly improved and are in ready demand. The general market on Saturday was firm through the forenoon, and steady at the Second Board, but left off a fraction lower on the Railways late in the afternoon, New-York Central, as the standard of the list, being 89 ₩ cent. bid, cash, or seller 30 days.

The following were the last bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100⅛	Bank of North Amer.	100
Merchants'	101	Hanover	83
Union	100	Irving	75
America	109	People's	86
Phœnix	102⅜	East River	86
North River	80	Market	90
Greenwich	125	Nassau	96
Butchers & Drovers'	118	Shoe and Leather	99
Merchants' Exch.	91	St. Nicholas	88
Seventh Ward	120	Marine	102
State of New-York	92	Atlantic	65
Commerce	98¾	Park	108
Ocean	85	Manuf's and Merch's.	87
Mercantile	94	Mechanics', Brookl'n.	125

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	99⅜	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	98¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	93
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107	T. H. & Alt. firsts	107⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv.	107	T. H. & Alt. seconds	80½
Erie firsts, '68	106	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95⅜
Erie seconds '79	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	58
Erie thirds, '83	97¼	Chi. & N. W. first ass.	45
Erie fourths, '80	89⅞	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24¼
Erie fifths, '88	88	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	84
Hudson firsts, '69	107⅛	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	90⅜	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	100⅛
Hudson convert., '67	81	Tol. & Wabash firsts	90
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102½	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	58¼
Harlem seconds, '64	99½	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	70
Harlem thirds, '68	83	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	95
Mich Cen. 8 ₩ ct. '69-'72	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	105	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99½
Chi., B. & Q.	104	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
M. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	83¼	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	98
N. Ind. firsts	100¾	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102

The following is a statement of Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $841,694 30, including $136,000 for Customs; payments, $1,621,008 92; balance, $15,126,703 48.

— By the *Great Eastern* we have the following London quotations, to May 6, of American Stocks:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₩ cent	78 @ 82	
United States 5 ₩ cent., red. 1874	75 @ 77	
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent	51 @ 53	51⅜
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880 7 p. c.	66 @ 68	
Erie shares, $10 (all paid)	32 @ 33	32¼
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Preference	53⅜ @ 54⅜	54
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2	1¾
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1867	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1859	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₩ cent., 1883	80 @ 81	
Do. 4th M. 7 ₩ cent.	70 @ 72	
Do. 5th M. 7 ₩ cent.	70 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875	73 @ 75	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875	77 @ 78	78
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	47 @ 46dis.	46¾ dis.
Do. $100 shares, all paid	51 @ 52	51¾ ⅜
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₩ c.	83 @ 85	
Do. S. F. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M., 82	86 @ 88	
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85	70 @ 75	
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. S. F., 1883	81 @ 82	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	88 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. S. F., 1876	88 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. c. b., 1876	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 73	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., 1865	100 @ 102	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₩ cent, '72	99 @ 101	
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₩ cent., conv	86 @ 88	87
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₩ cent.	84 @ 86	
Do. $50 shares	41 @ 43	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18 @ 22	

The London *Times* of May 6, says of the new Russian Loan:

> "The full success of the Russian loan was announced this morning, and it appears that the applications have exceeded by one-third the amount to be allotted. The total subscribed in London is larger than was stated on Saturday, the exact sum being £4,670,000. At Paris the list has reached £4,000,000, at Frankfort and Berlin £4,500,000, and at Amsterdam £1,200,000, and there are minor returns to be received from other places. This result is especially remarkable when it is borne in mind that the time chosen for the announcement was most inopportune, owing to the payments which were just taking place in connection with the Moorish, Turkish and Egyptian loans, that the deposit required was 10 ₩ cent., and that the affair was virtually completed in three days. The opening price this morning was par to ¼ premium, but there was soon an advance, and considerable purchases were afterwards effected at ⅜ to ⅝ premium, which was the closing quotation.
>
> The English funds opened this morning, and were subsequently strong, at an advance of an ⅛. The first price of Consols for money was 93¾ to ⅞, and the last 93⅞ to 94. For the 10th of June the final bargains were at 94 to ⅛."

This new Loan for Russia amounts to fifteen millions sterling, or $75,000,000. The subscriptions in London amount to $23,350,000 at the rate of 95 ₩ cent. for a 5 ₩ cent. 20-year Stock. The purpose of the Emperor ALEXANDER is, with the proceeds of the loan, to improve the paper currency of his Imperial State Bank, which amounts to the equivalent of $475,000,000 on a specie basis of only $75,000,000. This redundant currency has been ruling at a difference of 15 or 20 ₩ cent. in exchange for specie—a fact which seems never to have prejudiced the public credit of the Empire in the very fastidious market of London, in peace or war. The proceeds of the present loan, if strictly applied to the redemption of the paper currency, would leave about $400,000,000 in circulation on a specie basis of less than 20 ₩ cent. The foreign public debt alone of the Empire is the equivalent of $550,000,000. Why, under such a showing of Government irredeemable paper and credit in Russia, our London cotemporaries should find so much to dread and warn their capitalists against in this country, with a paper circulation, all told, of less than $300,000,000, and only one-third in Government paper worth in Gold 97 ₩ cent. in place of 80 or 85 ₩ cent. in Russia, it would be difficult to say. This Government, in its seventy years' history, has twice paid off its entire debt, and never defaulted for a day in its interest. No more can be said for the Government of Russia, if so much.

The business of the Michigan Southern road in May is thus far 20 or 25 ₩ cent. ahead of last season. The earnings of the first twelve days are reported to be $98,000, or about $20,500 ahead of the corresponding time last May. The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo road are $2,000 ahead of last year. the second week in May. The Toledo and Wabash $7,500 ahead the first week in the month.

Ill-Lighted Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How is it that New-York cannot be as well lighted as Philadelphia and other cities? Our citizens pay largely enough for it, in all conscience. Gas Companies are under contract to furnish three feet of gas. For many years our citizens have been paying for three feet, and receiving the benefit of, probably, not more than two feet. We pay for light and ought to have it. A few facts and figures upon this subject would probably do good about this time. It is understood they can be furnished without much trouble.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 14, 1862. MORE LIGHT.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions—No. 7, 50, 58, 59 to 77, and 14, and 23 enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 202, 195, 152, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 145, 210, 1654, 1883, 2103, 2122, 2176, 173, 823, 1707, 2002, 2111, 2198, 358, 1074, 2089, 2091, 2101, 2165, 2109.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3049, 3047, 117, 775, 3095, 3071, 1323, 1767, 537. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 1382, 1745, 1852, 3618, 1034, 294, 1848, 1986, 1644, 2770, 676. *Part III.*—Nos. 879, 1331, 1873, 1821, 1843, 2007, 749, 629, 597, 2015, 2017, 1021. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1828, 1840, 1238, 1036, 488, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 718, 1041, 1003, 139, 1090, 1091, 452, 1099, 1100, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1009, 1092, 1094, 1109. *Part II.*—Nos. 647, 953, 428, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 686, 1047, 999, 973, 578, 746, 77.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	May 7
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 8
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
FROM AMERICA.			
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862. }

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., REMOVED TO NO. 170 BROADWAY, Southeast corner of Maiden-lane, INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President. R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 163 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place. HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMBERS-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., have this day removed to Nos. 70 Wall-st. and 161 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEMENTS, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and rowboat. Inquire at the premises, or No. 18 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, for J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—AGENTS TO sell Lloyd's War-Maps, and the best paying book out containing 30 portraits and biographies of the heroes of the present war. Price of each 75 cents. Agents can make $5 per day. Send $1 for samples of both. Address B. R. RUSSELL, New-York Post-office.

LADIES OF GOOD BUSINESS TACT AND address are wanted, for a permanent, respectable and remunerative position, occupying (in calls and conversation) from three to six hours daily. Please answer, giving full address and reference, PHILANTHROPY, Box No. 1,235 New-York Post-office.

$200,000.—WANTED — A SPECIAL OR general partner, with $100,000 or $200,000 in a well-established Dry Goods Commission House. For particulars address Messrs. W. B. SCOTT & CO., Bankers, No. 111 Broadway.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on property in Westchester County, on Hudson River, worth $13,000, assessed at $9,000, and renting for $1,000. Interest on bond payable here. Address Box No. 2,605, Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE SIGNS, FIXTURES AND FURniture, and business of an established Intelligence Office. Apply at No. 342 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COAL, &C.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new: cut nails.

NOW READY—THE AMERICAN PARLOR OR FLOOR SKATE.—A great improvement, being much lighter and more durable than any roller skate yet offered. The rollers are solid, and made from patent vulcanized rubber, which will not peel or break off when in use. The axles are of steel, and so constructed as to prevent all friction. The strapping is well secured, and easily adjusted to the foot, with comfort to the wearer. Any person using them can learn to skate without difficulty, and old skaters can perform the same evolutions with them as with ice skates. For sale by the hardware trade generally. FREDERICK STEVENS, Manufacturer, No. 215 Pearl-st., New-York, and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his NEW SALESROOMS, NO. 158 BROADWAY.

Part of the elegant stock of one of our most celebrated cabinet makers, being by far the finest furniture ever offered at auction, consisting in part of very richly-carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, do. do. bureaus, with French plates, elegant secretary and library bookcases of the newest and richest designs, library and dining suites of the best upholstery, reclining chairs in morocco, library tables, hall furniture, card tables and other elegant furniture. Those in want of really elegant furniture are invited to examine the above, which is on exhibition at the salesroom, until TUESDAY, 20th inst., when it will be POSITIVELY SOLD, without the least reserve. EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MAY 20,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,

A large and general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

ALSO,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,

Handsome rosewood 4-pull beer pump, silver-plated, cost $125.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A splendid statuary marble fountain, cost $210; will be sold cheap.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.

Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction, on THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SALE COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK PRECISELY. Comprising rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, brocatel suites, paintings, piano-forte, china, glass and silverware, table cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, bedding of every description, curtains, clock, sofa-beds, mirrors, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

M. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.

Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction.

On THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 19, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th av.,

Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, paintings, china, glass, silverware, table-cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, bedding of every description, curtains, clocks, sofa-beds, mirrors, oil-cloths, basement and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture; was made to order, regardless of expense, and removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet Aubusson and Brussels carpets, stair do., elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in green and gold figured brocatel; carved rosewood suite, in blue figured reps; oak library suite, in green reps; carved rosewood statuary marble-top centre-table, carved rosewood marble-top music stand, rosewood 7⅓-octave boudoir piano, made by Gustav Dieudonne; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors; gilt frame French plate oval mirror, oak extension dining table, carved black walnut hall stand, with marble-top; elegant rosewood etagere, with mirror back; carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus; gilt frame pier and mantel glasses; rosewood screens, rosewood and marble-top console tables; several beautiful enameled cottage suites, with marble tops; oak marble-top sideboard, hair mattresses, 40 and 60 pounds; straw paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, wool blankets, comforters and coverlids, white china dinner sets, French clock. Also, a large assortment of china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 20, at 11 o'clock, in our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Valuable Diamond Jewelry, being the balance of the stock of rich diamond jewelry, &c., expressly imported for Broadway sales, consisting of diamond brooches, rings, bracelets, finest Duplex chronometers, levers, by Cooper, Bretang, Roskell, Levels, and other celebrated makers; neck, vest and fob chains, solid sterling silverware, carriage clocks, by Cooper, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, by order of Executors, about ten lots of fine diamonds, set, all of the finest description, without any reserve, to close the estate.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, BINDERS' TOOLS, &c.—GUSTAVUS BAYLIES will sell, at No. 23 Dey-st., on THURSDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, by CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD.

10 printing presses, 4 standing presses, 90 cases and type, 125 chases, 100 fonts type, (all well assorted;) together with a large variety of printers' and bookbinders' tools; also, 2 superior power lathes, complete. Catalogues now ready, and property on view as above.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 19, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the Elegant Household Furniture of the large private house No. 119 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of elegant parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, cut-glass, China and silver ware, table cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine bay mare, about 9 years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind in single and double harness, free and stylish driver. Sold only as the owner has no use for her.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150. removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order, and cheap—far more desirable than a cheap-made new piano. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Pianos sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW PIANOS TO BE sold at less than cost; 7-octave new pianos for $140; one 6½-octave rosewood for $85; Pianos to rent; sold on monthly installments; all new pianos warranted for three years, at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

A COUPLE OF EXCELLENT NEW 5-OCTAVE Melodeons, portable and piano style for sale very low, for cash, or in installments, by ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP.—ORIGINAL cost, $600, about ten years since; it is in good order; has eight tops; H. Erben, maker. Apply to JNO. H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York.

A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation in a Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist Church, in this City. Can be seen from 12 M. till 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 41 West 35th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE ROCKAWAY, nearly new. Price, $300. Apply to WILLIAM FLANDRAU, No. 128 Elizabeth-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
(Formerly Williams & Orvis')
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

FROM $25 TO $50. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted. SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

N. B.—Circulars and samples of stitching sent to all applicants, and favorable inducements offered to agents.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON 125th-st., 120 feet east of 6th-av., Harlem, having 12 rooms, lately occupied by Rev. Mr. Wakeley. Rent $275. Possession at once. Also a country residence, with three acres of ground, plenty of fruit and shade, on Rahway-av., a public thoroughfare, near Elizabeth, New-Jersey. House is two-story, 30x50, has 12 rooms. Rent $300. Fifteen or 18 trains a day from New-York. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law and Commissioner for all the States.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES in the new five-story building, No. 83 Nassau-st., (west side, between John and Fulton sts.,) this City. Also, a factory, 25x100 feet, and two lots of land, at Newark, near the Passaic River. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house contains all the modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire next door, No. 29, or of S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, the 4-story high-stoop house No. 122 West 12th-st., with 3-story back building, containing mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, mantel ornaments, gas fixtures, furnace, &c., in perfect order. Inquire within, from 11 to 12, or 6 to 7 P. M.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEMENT and under-cellar house No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements—gas, gas furniture, hot and cold water, bath, laundry, &c. For particulars inquire at No. 61 West Washington-place, of C. W. PRICE. Rent $560.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH SEVERAL lots of ground connected, situated in the rear of the northwest corner of Broadway and 48th-st. Rent $200 per year. Inquire of JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway, or of JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE—FRONTING ON Gouverneur-slip, Water and Front sts., being 150 feet by 140; they are well suited for a lumber yard, stave yard, or for machine shops with steam power; they will be let separately or together. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 372 South-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, without board, in a private family, No. 9 Washington-place, two doors from New-York Hotel.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A FURnished house, with 6 acres of ground, a stable, a very fine vegetable garden, and a profusion of all kinds of choice fruit, for the Summer, or for a longer period. For further particulars, inquire of B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent, $120 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.

Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

RITCHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Ritchfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Ritchfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or dépôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

INSTRUCTION.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For *giving* PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2, Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE. — BLOOMINGville, (South Side P. O.,) Staten Island. A boarding-school for boys; Summer term opens May 26. Circulars at WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, No. 579 Broadway, or address the Principal, J. F. STONE.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS —Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st. D SANFORD, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTS! PLANTS!

A splendid collection of verbenas, roses, and all other bedding-out plants, for sale by WILLIAM FIZPATRICK, Florist, corner 29th-st. and Broadway. Bouquets and baskets of flowers, as usual.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 508 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can have good board and a comfortable home in a small private family, where there would be no other boarders large room, second floor, lighted with gas; bath-room and water-closet same floor; location very desirable—near Fulton Ferry Brooklyn; terms moderate. Address A., Box No. 1,513 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, also single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 107 8th st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has been recently taken, newly fitted up, and contains all the improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with good board in a private family, at No. 37 King-st., between Varick and Macdougal sts.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

A LADY HAS TAKEN THE HOUSE NO. 81 East 23d-st., and is prepared to accommodate genteel boarders with suites or single rooms on seasonable terms; the house is of the first class, with all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor, to a gentleman, in a strictly private family in a genteel neighborhood, near Broadway, with breakfast and tea if required. Address H. A. F., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN ENGlish lady requires board in a family where lessons in music (vocal and instrumental) would be considered an equivalent. References given and required. Address SHIRLEY, Post-office, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED.—A LARGE FRESCOED PARLOR, with large bed-room adjoining, cost $2,500 to furnish them, to let to gentlemen without board; also a stable in rear of house, at No. 35 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a house where there are no children; breakfast furnished if desired. The best references required. Apply at No. 55 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, if desired, consisting of front and back room and hall bedroom, all on second floor, bath, gas, &c. Apply at No. 55 Lexington-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of elegant rooms on the second floor for a gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at No. 300 Henry-st., between Sacket and Union sts.

NO. 115 FOURTH-AVENUE—BETWEEN 12th and 13th sts., one short block from Broadway. Handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board.

A FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 9 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

TO LET.—LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen, at No. 50 West Washington-place. Bath and gas.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW FAMIlies can be accommodated with board at a very desirable residence; location and surroundings unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and Highlands; communication with New-York by railroad and steamer frequently during the day. For particulars address O. S. CLARK, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT Bath, L. I., on the sea shore, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry by Brooklyn City cars, from $3 to $5 per week; bathing, fishing, boating, stabling, on the premises. Address E. S., Box No 169 *Times* Office, or No. 41 Grove-st., on Saturday.

COUNTRY BOARD AGENCY.—FARMERS and others desiring boarders for the Summer, can be supplied by addressing J. PETET & CO., No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, with details as to accommodations, location, &c. We have now on our books some thirty applications for board. Price of registering, $1.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated at a farm-house, pleasantly situated, 1½ miles from the railroad dépôt, Rahway, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c.; terms moderate. For further particulars, address W. H., Rahway, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES CAN receive excellent accommodations at a farm-house, location Riverdale, 14 miles from the City, 15 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; also accommodations for horses and carriages. Address H. A. C., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FORT HAMILTON.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, and two or three single gentleman can obtain board and rooms in handsomely furnished house, bordering on the Bay, in the vicinity of the cars and boat, near Fort Hamilton. None but first-class boarders need apply. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO families, consisting of four adults, five children and servant. A quiet farm-house, convenient to Hudson River, preferred. A plain, but liberal table must be kept. Address, with particulars, J. M., Box No. 277 Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD, MOUNTAIN AIR AND delightful scenery, within easy business distance of New-York, at Mountain Glen See the proprietor this day, from 1 to 2 o'clock, at No. 8 Dey-st., second floor. Address A. UTTER, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

BOARD IN SING SING.—A FEW ADULTS would be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a beautiful location on High-st., Sing Sing. For particulars, address G. C. N., Box No. 47 Sing Sing Post-office.

BOARD NEAR CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN.—A small family, having more room than they require, can accommodate two single gentlemen. Pleasant house, with garden. References exchanged. Address J. F., Box No. 141 *Times* Office

BOARD AT YONKERS.—DOUBLE OR SINgle rooms; the house fronts the Hudson, half a mile above the village; the scenery is unsurpassed: fare by boat $3 per month. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

A FAMILY OF EIGHT OR NINE CAN BE accommodated with board on moderate terms. Distance, two minutes' walk from the depot, sixteen and a half miles from Jersey City. Address J. E. W., North Englewood, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD can be obtained in a large farm house amongst the hills of Connecticut, easy of access to the City and close to the dépôt, for $4 per week. Apply at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN have excellent accommodations in a farmer's house, near a dépôt of Harlem Railroad, 28 miles from City Hall. Inquire of Mr. HALSTED, No. 48 Warren-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT HYDE Park, on the Hudson River, and within five minutes' walk of Staatsburgh Station, 150 acres of choice land, under cultivation, beautifully located near the elegant country seats of Messrs. Paulding, Astor, Langdon, Hoyt, Livingston and others, and commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country. Terms to suit. Apply at No. 377 Broadway, on and after Tuesday, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The first-class, elegant residence, No. 39 East 19th-st. The house is full-sized, with a two-story extended back building, dining-room, &c. Will be rented for six or twelve months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF NEAR 300 ACRES, finely located on shore of South Bay, in Islip, L. I., with most desirable road and water fronts, and many points of special privilege and beauty as a farm or country residence. Inquire ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, BEAUtifully located, fronting on the Passaic River, fourteen miles from City; time by Erie Railroad, and drive one hour. Inquire of JAMES SIMMONS, on the premises, or Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 to 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of this City, two lots on 50th-st., located near Columbia College. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE. —"Clifton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly bank of the Hudson, (distant from New-York 90 miles,) and 100 acres of land, a bold and commanding promontory, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Shongum range at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and river views of great beauty. Water frontage ample, with water grant from State and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. Lawns deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tast fully cut through them. Terms easy. Apply to F. GARRETTSON, owner, on the premises, or to F. T. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 35 acres of land, in Pawlings, Dutchess County, 2½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the dépôt. On the farm is a new and commodious house, (16 rooms,) with modern improvements and suitable out-buildings; good water near the door; a great variety of fruit, viz.: apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, several different varieties of grapes, &c.; with an abundance of shade and ornamental trees; a fine garden, and the location for health and comfort is unsurpassed. The place will be sold cheap, and with all, or any portion of the land desired. Terms easy. For particulars apply to WILLIAM KIRBY, No. 379 4th-av., or address J. B. DUTCHER, Pawlings, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. One beautiful country seat, the most valuable property to be found in the country; contains 200 acres of highly-cultivated land, with a beautiful lake of water near the house; buildings all new, and modern style; large house and extensive out-buildings; the buildings cost more than is asked for it; there is no farm or country seat in the State to exceed it; price, $60,000. Also, several small farms, village houses and building sites, for sale; 8 farms, from 30 to 150 acres. Also, to rent for the Summer, a farm house and garden, stabling house, all furnished and in good order. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

MODEL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—Twenty-nine miles from New-York, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. It contains eight acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and orchard. The house is of frame, filled in. It is about 40 feet front, with piazza, conservatory, &c. It is modern, and in complete order; has bath, water-closets, and stationary wash-tubs; the gas-pipes are laid in the house. The out-buildings are abundant. Shrubbery highly ornamental; fruit abundant and very superior. Land and water view splendid. Schools, churches and dépôt convenient. One of the most healthfully situated and charming places within 50 miles of the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of 150 acres, on the banks of the Hudson; 100 acres of rich and productive land, balance wood; mansion beautifully situated; a view unsurpassed in the State; lawn sloping to the river, covered with large forest trees; farm-house, large barn, corn-house, carriage-house and stable; cider-mill and granary; about one-third of a mile of river front. Steamboats stop daily to and from New-York at the dock near by. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, THE COUNTRY residence of John C. Bergh, deceased, situate on the banks of the Hudson, near Cozzen's Hotel, and commanding one of the finest views on the river, together with garden, outhouses, &c. The house is completely furnished throughout, and ready for immediate occupation. The horses and carriages to let with the place if required. Terms moderate. Apply to GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, Esq., at the office of Saterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, or to E. SATERLEE on the adjoining place.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—CORNER MAINE and Washington sts., a two-story house; has eleven rooms and basement, gas and fixtures; premises 70x200 feet, well shaded, with or without stable: rent $300. Also, in Flushing, a furnished cottage, having eight rooms and basement, pleasantly situated, near residence of Wm. Smart, ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; walk flagged; rent $300. Inquire of WILLIAM SMART, Flushing; or P. A VAN BERGEN, No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

TO RENT, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD.—"The Parsonage," pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of dépôt; house two-story, with basement and attic (11 rooms in all); lot about two acres, with apple orchard, and other fruit trees, grapevines, and fine garden; brook running through the grounds. Would be rented for $300 per year, or $225, reserving room for a study and stable room for a horse. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—FOUR ACRES of land, dwelling, 35x40, barn 20x25, ice-house, cow-house, &c.; water in the house from a never-failing spring on the premises; good furniture. Price $4,000. Location in a pleasant village, three miles from Newark, N. J., with hourly communication to and from New-York. If not sold before, will be let on the 1st June to a good tenant at $100 per month for the Summer. Address H. W. RISLEY, No. 141 Chambers-st., or C. R. WAUGH, Esq., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF A mile north of the village of Nyack, on the banks of the Hudson River, a house and lot—house containing ten rooms, cellar and garret; lot containing half an acre; a good well of water and a variety of fruit on the premises; house well painted, and in good order. The steamers *Isaac P. Smith* and *America* ply daily between Nyack and New-York. For particulars, inquire of JOHN PALMER, on the premises.

MANSION TO LET AT RYE.—THE SPAcious mansion, the residence of the late Newberry D. Halsted, together with the furniture, a large house, six acres of land, and more if required. This is a rare opportunity for a gentleman wishing a Summer residence. The above place adjoins Rye Beach and has an extensive view of Long Island Sound. Possession given immediately. Inquire of WM. B. HALSTED, Rye, or WM. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER—EAST SIDE, ABOUT THIRty-five miles from New-York, for sale, 70 acres, very fine, river front, plenty of fruit, modern buildings, very extensive river views, hot and cold spring water, furnace, etc., together with furniture, new within three years, horses, carriages, stock and farming utensils. Possession on short notice. For further particulars address A. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUtiful residence in Westchester County, near White Plains; large new house, 40x45, two-story, attic and wing, carriage-house and barn, all in complete order; 34 acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, fine garden all made; near the dépôt. Will be let low if applied for soon. JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, A partly furnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I., with two acres of land, stable, &c.; situated near the water and commanding a fine view of the Sound, with hourly access to the City. Price $500. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—A PLACE OF ABOUT ONE HUNdred acres, on NEWBURGH BAY, on the Hudson; admitted by persons knowing it, with scarcely an exception, to be the most beautiful and unique estate on the Hudson. Large house, fruit, &c., &c. The place would be divided, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITESTONE Point, Long Island, a country residence, within three minutes' walk of the landing, with 2½ acres highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade and fruit trees; carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c.; garden planted. Apply or address 181 Front-st. or 61 Third-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE —Beautifully situated on the Highlands of Navesink; with a half mile of water-front on the Lower Bay; 120 acres; price asked $150 an acre. This is a very desirable property for investment or for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—ONE HOUR'S RIDE FROM THE CITY and two miles from the dépôt—a large and commodious farm-house, with carriage-house and stable. The house is handsomely shaded and supplied with water from a spring which never fails; rent low. BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—"ROBINS NEST," CONSISTING OF house, barn and 21 acres well watered; a fertile garden and peach orchard in full blossom, and a variety of other fruit; situated near to church, school and dépôt; distant from New-York 20 miles. Inquire of Mrs. JANE ROLFE, at Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE Hastings railroad station, with coach-house, orchard, garden, grounds, &c.; also, a small cottage, half a mile from the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—AT NEW-LEBANON Springs, N. Y. It contains nine rooms, with pantries and closets, and is plainly furnished. There is a good garden and barn attached. Possession given immediately, if desired. Apply to A. PARSONS.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT MADISON, AT CHATham, neat and convenient, furnished and unfurnished, suitable for business men. Apply to HENRY GEORGE, No. 195 Pearl-st., up stairs, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN to the War Department, dated 10½ o'clock P. M. of the 17th, states that a combined naval and army expedition had proceeded some twenty-five miles up the Pamunkey River, from White House, and forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. The expedition, Gen. McCLELLAN says, was admirably managed. The dispatch closes with the announcement that the roads were improving, and that the army had advanced considerably on Saturday. An indication of how far it had advanced will be found in our other dispatches. *It is now within fifteen miles of Richmond*—at Bottom Bridge, on the Chickahominy River, across which the rebels have now been driven. It is expected that our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy, and the enemy will probably do all in their power to prevent it.

A dispatch from Williamsburgh, authorized by Gen. McCLELLAN, and published in yesterday's TIMES, stated that the gunboats *Galena, Monitor, Naugatuck, Aroostook* and *Port Royal* had made an attack upon Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, and had been repulsed with considerable loss. A portion of the fleet had returned to Jamestown Island, opposite Williamsburgh, where seventeen of our men had been interred. The 100-pounder gun on board the *Naugatuck* exploded at the first fire. No official reports of the engagement have been received at the Navy Department, but messages later than the above indicate that the affair was less serious than represented. The James River is stated to be now entirely clear to within eight miles of Richmond, where, on a high bluff is stationed a battery, and where the river is obstructed by sunken vessels, including, report says, the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, and by piles, chains, &c. The *Monitor* could not elevate her guns sufficiently to play upon this battery, and thus was useless. The other vessels, however, engaged the battery at from 600 to 1,000 yards distance, for about four hours, when they withdrew, with thirteen killed and wounded.

A rumor has been brought to Baltimore by the Old Point boat that Weldon, N. C., has been evacuated by the rebels. This is probable—in fact, a necessary sequence to the evacuation of Norfolk and the occupation of Suffolk by our forces.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that Gen. WOOL will probably remove his headquarters to Norfolk. This may be the preparatory step to a movement down the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to Weldon.

Dispatches from our correspondents with Gen. FREMONT'S army announce that Princetown, in Mercer County, where Gen. COX'S advance was stationed, was attacked and captured, on Friday, by a rebel force under HUMPHREY MARSHALL. On Saturday morning, however, the place was recaptured by Gen. COX. No particulars of the affair are given.

We learn from the Memphis papers that Pensacola was evacuated by the rebels on the 12th. On the morning of that day the batteries of Santa Rosa Island, together with the fleet, commenced shelling the works, but no response was made. After a short but vigorous cannonade, a flag of truce was sent ashore to discover the cause. No enemy whatever was found. The National troops were to take possession the following day. No mention is made of the direction taken by the rebels.

The latest advices from Pittsburgh Landing state that Gen. POPE'S Division has again advanced, and now occupies a position only three miles from Corinth. Reports of insubordination in the rebel army continue to reach us through deserters. A great deal of hard feeling is said to exist between the Missouri and Tennessee troops and those from the Southern States—the former urging that they have nothing to fight for, their States having been restored to the Union, and they see no reason why they should be compelled to fight for the independence of the Cotton States. Refugees from Memphis also say that officers from Corinth, who are frequently in Memphis, complain bitterly of the loss to the Southern cause sustained by the delay of Gen. HALLECK in making an attack upon them. BEAUREGARD, they say, has been ready for a week. Every day that passes weakens him. He has received all the reinforcements that it is possible for him to procure, excepting raw levies, while sickness rages throughout his camp to an alarming extent. BEAUREGARD has placed an imperative embargo on letter-writing from his camp. No soldier is permitted to send any written communication to his friends. The whole country, for one hundred miles below Corinth, has been swept to obtain supplies for the rebel army, and is now nearly exhausted. Serious embarrassments from this cause are anticipated.

A rumor reaches us from Gen. HALLECK'S army that BEAUREGARD has sent in a flag of truce asking an armistice of ten days. There is little likelihood that the report is true. Such a request could not, of course, be granted, and so shrewd a commander as BEAUREGARD would hardly give such an indication of weakness, unless it was to precede a surrender. It may be possible that he is anxious to await the determination of affairs at Richmond before resolving upon his course.

A day or two after the naval engagement off Fort Pillow, the rebels perpetrated a practical joke which deserves mention for its impudence. They sent a flag of truce to Capt. DAVIS, desiring to know on what terms he would surrender. Our gunboats are now protected from the rebel rams by cedar rafts.

The Chicago *Journal* states that the steam rams which have for some time been in course of construction, at Louisville and other points on the Ohio River, are at last completed, and on their way to their destination. It adds: "It is needless to attempt to disguise the fact that the recent engagement between our fleet and that of the rebels came but little short of being a reverse on our side. The rebel rams accomplished no small amount of damage to two or three of our gunboats, and our entire fleet barely succeeded in repulsing the attacking force, which, repairs being made, will return to the attack. With rams in our flotilla, we may confidently anticipate a great victory in the next engagement."

The rebels are somewhat contradictory in their reports of the losses sustained by them in the recent naval battle above Fort Wright. The Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th contains a letter putting the figures at 8 killed, and 16 wounded; while a letter in the *Avalanche* of the 13th puts them at 2 killed, and 8 wounded. The rebel letter-writers with the fleet at the fort, should compare notes.

Dispatches received from Col. DANIELS' headquarters, near Bloomfield, Mo., contain accounts of the capture of the notorious Col. PHELAN, of JEFF. THOMPSON'S gang of marauders, and over one hundred of his men. Fifty of the men, it is said, gave themselves up, and expressed a desire to return to a quiet and peaceful life.

The steam-transport *Atlantic* arrived at this port on Saturday from Port Royal, bringing the mails and a quantity of cotton. She brings intelligence that the rebel steamer *Planter* had arrived at Port Royal from Charleston, in charge of her contraband pilot and crew, who turned her over to Uncle Sam. She had on board seven heavy guns, beside an 8-inch rifled one, intended to have been mounted on Fort Ripley, a work in course of construction on the "Middle Ground," in Charleston Harbor. The official reports of the affair will be found in our columns this morning.

Gen. GEARY telegraphs to the War Department from Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, that a detachment of seventeen of his men—an advance guard to Linden, was attacked at the latter place on Thursday, by a large body of rebel cavalry, and overpowered, though the men fought bravely from the shelter of the dépôt. One man was killed, and fourteen taken prisoners—three of whom were wounded. The enemy then hastily retired, on the approach of a larger body of Col. GEARY'S force.

The prize-ship *Gondar*, of Liverpool, Acting-Master THATCHER, from Fort Macon in twelve days, arrived here yesterday. She was captured at the taking of Fort Macon by Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition. She has a full cargo of spirits turpentine, resin and cotton, and was waiting a favorable opportunity to run the blockade for Liverpool.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at this port Saturday morning, having left Milford-Haven on the 6th inst. Her advices are two days later than were received by the *America*. The news is of very little importance. The principal item is the assertion of the Paris *Patrie*, of the 4th inst., that M. MERCIER, the French Minister to this country, had a long conference with JEFF. DAVIS, on the occasion of his late visit to Richmond, and that his visit was entirely of a political character, and understood by President LINCOLN. The Captain of the *Emily St. Pierre*, who recently recovered his ship from a prize crew and took her to Liverpool, has been the recipient of marked honors, a service of plate and a gold chronometer having been presented him by merchants of Liverpool and others, together with other marks of appreciation of his conduct. The owners of the *Emily St. Pierre* had made him a present of £2,000, and intended to provide handsomely for his companions. There had been a decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and American Securities were steady.

Parson BROWNLOW delivered an address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday evening, to an audience of not less than 3,000 persons. He was most cordially welcomed, and his statement of the condition of the Union men at the South excited the deepest interest. He will deliver an address at the Brooklyn Athenæum this evening.

The Louisville *Journal* enumerates several incidents which show conclusively that rebel sympathisers all along the route of the guerrilla MORGAN knew of his coming before he made his last raid into Kentucky. It infers that he must have active spies scattered through the State.

Dr. J. J. HAYES, well known as the leader of the Arctic Expedition, having received the appointment of Brigade Surgeon, his friends in Philadelphia have presented to him, as a testimonial of their sense of his services and zeal, a sword, sash, belt, and other personal equipment; also, a fine bridle, saddle and housings for his horse.

Capt. FULTON, of the *Mississippi*, which had such an unfortunate voyage to the Gulf, has returned to Boston, Gen. BUTLER having released him from arrest.

Hon. H. B. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter to his constituents explaining the reasons of his voting in opposition to the bill recently passed by Congress abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. He does not think this the time to agitate the Slavery question, and believes it wrong to abolish the institution anywhere without the consent of the master.

A very large meeting of members of the Bar was held at the Astor House, Saturday afternoon, with a view to hear an explanation from Mr. EDWIN JAMES in regard to the recent assault on his character. Mr. BREWSTER presided, and Mr. JAMES made an effective statement in his own defence. After remarks by LEVI S. CHATFIELD, JOHN H. WHITE, Mr. SHERWOOD and others, the meeting resolved unanimously that Mr. JAMES was a persecuted man, and that there was no cause for revoking his license as a member of the New-York Bar.

The Stock market was firm through the dealings of the day, but closed a fraction lower in the afternoon. United States 6 ℘ cents, of 1881, 104¼ ℘ cent.; New-York Central, 89 ℘ cent.; Gold, 103@103½; Exchange, 113½@113¾ ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs were generally lower on Saturday, having been depressed by the heavy receipts and the unfavorable market advices from England. Transactions in Coffee and Sugars were quite extensive, at full rates. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Fish, Hemp, Molasses, Naval Stores, Rice, Seeds, Spices and Metals. Hay, Hides, Leather, Whale Oil, Tallow, Tobacco and Wool were in fair demand. Whisky declined slightly. The Freight market was steady, though not very active.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW ON MR. RUSSELL'S CONGE.—That priggish organ of English intellectual snobbery, the *Saturday Review*, after throwing weekly ridicule on Mr. RUSSELL during his entire stay in the United States, has, since his return, taken to beslavering him with praise. In its latest issues it has an article on "Mr. RUSSELL'S *Congé*," in which it attributes the prohibition which was put on the Special Correspondent's accompanying the army of the Potomac, to the "envy, hatred and malice of the rowdy New-York newspapers," and asserts that the "New-York editors" actually compelled Secretary STANTON to shut down on Mr. RUSSELL'S following the campaign in Virginia! Now, as Mr. RUSSELL has already given a full explanation of both the ostensible, and what he regarded the *real* reasons of his *congé*, the theory of the *Review* is, to say the least, courageous. Mr. RUSSELL knows—the *Saturday Review*, doubtless, also knows—that the New-York journals (leaving out, always, the *one* "rowdy sheet" which nobody mistakes for either a type of New-York journalism or a representative of New-York opinion) not only did not "instigate," but deeply regretted Mr. RUSSELL'S departure, and that, during his twelve months' stay in the United States, he received from the New-York Press far more courtesy and appreciation than he met at the hands of the *Review*, which does not hesitate to found a spiteful paragraph on a palpable untruth.

The Reported Naval Repulse near Richmond—Beauties of Official Dispatches.

Next to successes that are utterly incomprehensible, the grandest efforts of Official Intelligence are in reporting defeats that are equally beyond the power of mere human wit to fathom. There is this about the former, however—that people soon learn to *allow* a certain amount in these announcements of exaggerated triumphs. Men know that there is generally a correspondence between means and end, that prestidigitatorial effects are the exception rather than the rule in real war; and when a preternatural success is achieved with supernaturally small force and loss, the public quietly sets down in its own mind either that the object attained was really of less magnitude than was reported, or that the means employed to effect it was greater, and the price paid correspondingly large. It is not so easy to apply the same process to announcements of defeats, for the very reason that official dispatches are generally too good rather than too bad, and there is no end to the suspense, anxiety and torture to which the public may be put by a stupid employe of the War Department. We have had a good many illustrations of this; but they are all thrown completely into the shade by his astounding report of the repulse of our iron-clad fleet near Richmond, transmitted from Washington with the official *imprimatur*, and printed in the TIMES.

This remarkable dispatch, which is dated at Williamsburgh on Saturday, and signed by "DAVID CAMPBELL, of the Fifth Cavalry," recites that the gunboats *Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck,* and *Port Royal* were "repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond," on Friday. A "portion of them" are stated to have returned to Jamestown Island, near Williamsburgh. He then goes on to say that Lieut. MORRIS, commanding the *Port Royal*, had sent overland to him "for information regarding the condition of the forts below the island, and also to assist in burying the dead which he brought down with him," and of whom seventeen are stated to have been interred on the banks of the river. Finally, it is mentioned that the one hundred pound gun of the *Naugatuck* exploded at the first fire!

One could wish this muddle-headed, illogical, and altogether incomprehensible "DAVID CAMPBELL, of the Fifth Cavalry," for half an hour in the hands of some Holy Father Inquisitor, who might extract a little intelligible reason from him. If the gunboats were "repulsed," by what were they repulsed? A "portion of them returned to Jamestown Island." What became of the rest of them? Were they sunk, blown up, or captured? Why should Lieut. MORRIS send for "intelligence regarding the condition of the forts below the island," when the whole fleet had but a few days ago passed up the river by the forts, reducing one, and running easily by the other? Seventeen dead had been interred on the banks of the river; what is the number of those that are spoken of as having been brought down by Lieut. MORRIS, and how were they killed—by the bursting of the gun on board the *Naugatuck*, or how? Such are a few of the first questions that leap to the lips of the bewildered reader of this strange, alarming official dispatch.

It is not possible, at the present writing, to say what is the real substratum of facts in this reported "repulse." Of Fort Darling—stated to be seven miles below Richmond—we now hear for the first time. It is doubtless a recent earthwork, thrown up as part of the improvised defences of the rebel capital, provided for by the rebel Congress just before its adjournment. That any armament it mounted was able to "repel," sink or seriously damage our iron-clad gunboats, we shall be very slow to believe. The powers of resistance of the *Monitor* have already been tested, in the memorable conflict in Hampton Roads, when the heaviest shot and shell fell like harmless hailstones from off her mailed sides; and the *Galena* and the other vessels have also been under fire of the forts on the James River, and come out scathless. It is not unlikely, however, that obstructions have been placed in the channel of the river, narrow at that point. It is not impossible, also, that torpedoes have been planted in the river. The former may have delayed, or the latter may have damaged our gunboats. There is no end to the disasters one might conjure up in following out the line of suggestion of the dispatch.

We have no idea, however, that the reality will prove to be at all as bad as these suggestions. Gen. McCLELLAN, by whose authority the first dispatch was transmitted to the War Department, in a later dispatch, says nothing of the affair. There is every likelihood, indeed, that the delay will be no longer than to allow the removal of the obstructions, when our iron-clad gunboats will move on to the rebel capital, which they were within seven miles of last Friday. There will only remain, then, the vexation caused by a dispatch which is the worst that official stupidity ever turned out.

REBEL EVACUATION OF PENSACOLA.—Six months ago, or a year ago, the capture of Pensacola and the adjoining forts held by the rebels, would have created a sensation North and South. In these days, however, when every week brings us a first-class event, such as the rout of the rebels from Yorktown, or the capture of New-Orleans, or the occupation of Norfolk, things which formerly seemed highly important now sink to the level of mere incidental circumstances. Still the anxiety and interest that for so long a time centred around this region of Western Florida cannot soon be forgotten, and the importance of the capture of Pensacola. Forts Barrancas and McRae, and the Warrington Navy-yard, which at one time seemed so great, is not a whit less now than at any previous time.

The story of the capture of Pensacola, though told by the rebels, is undoubtedly true, for it has come to us from three sources. JACOB THOMPSON—BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Interior, now a rebel Colonel, who came within our lines before Corinth last Thursday, under a flag of true—was the first to announce the event, and he stated it as an accomplished fact. Since then, we have a confirmation of the statement from the Memphis papers, and some details of the affair. From these it would seem that our batteries and vessels opened upon the enemy's works (the third time they have been bombarded) a week ago to-day. In a short while, however, it was discovered to be a waste of powder, as, though the enemy's works were there, the enemy himself had decamped; and all that remained for our forces to do was to enter and take possession. A third statement, in a dispatch from Mobile, makes the thing positive, and shows that the rebels only evacuated after destroying everything in their power.

The appearance of our fleet at this unexpected point probably explains the recent rebel reports of the movements of certain of our vessels off Mobile Bay. Seventeen of Commodore PORTER'S ships from New-Orleans were said to be advancing upon Mobile and reconnoitering the forts which defend the city. It is quite likely that they did reconnoitre these works, and, perhaps, give them a shot or two, as they passed along to enter Pensacola Bay; and by this means they may have put the rebels off the scent, and led them to withdraw from Pensacola what troops they had there for the defence of Mobile.

The capture of Pensacola clears Florida of the last rebel force of any importance within the State. It will also be of value now as giving us a new line of approach to Mobile. There is a railroad between the two points, built by the rebels for their convenience when the war broke out; and this railway will now be available for our uses. With our vessels in front of the city, and our troops in the rear, it can be taken at our convenience, and without much risk.

The Business of the Week.

The record of last week will demand no very gorgeous blazon in the calendar of war. Upon it no victories figure. The Union arms made no advance, by sea or land, tributary to the great result of the contest. In the Southwest Gen. HALLECK continued to press in cautiously but closely upon the lines of BEAUREGARD, apparently rating the strength, position and resources of the adversary at their full value, and resolute to afford him no other advantage than that of his elaborate works. In regard to relative numbers of the combatants at Corinth, accounts continue to disagree with more than ordinary pertinacity. On the one hand the superiority is assigned to the rebels, and the dreariest apprehensions are suggested as to the event of a struggle wherein the former is not only admirably posted and defended, and commanded by his ablest Generals, but has the odds of strength in his favor. At Corinth, also, the last ditch of the Southwestern rebels has been located, in order that we may be taught to anticipate there a vigor and tenacity of resistance not herefore encountered. The truth, however, appears to be that HALLECK has a force by one-third greater than BEAUREGARD, and of this greater number the main body have seen active service, stood fire gallantly, and have the utmost confidence in their ability to whip the rebels one to five. Of BEAUREGARD'S force the majority are of new levies. When SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S command reached the line of the Memphis and Charleston Road, after its retreat from Bowling Green, it is known to have dwindled away to a mere handful. It simply served as the nucleus of an army, alarmingly unsound at the core. BRAGG has reinforced it with ten thousand men from Pensacola. LOVELL is there with the detachment which deserted New-Orleans without striking a blow; the fugitives FLOYD extricated from Fort Donelson and the relics of Pea Ridge are also there. The rest is the ragtag and bobtail of the Southern mob driven into the ranks at the point of the bayonet, and eager for any calamity which shall release them and send them homeward. As to the *morale*, as of the numerical strength of such an army, we may fairly entertain doubts. No tropical people exhibits the fortitude and persistence under reverse, which stimulate to new efforts, and more desperate exhibitions of courage and daring. There is none of that real elasticity under disaster, which adds ferocity to each fresh encounter. The Southern army has no motive to new endeavors. Nothing but losses and evacuations fill the diary of the last three months, the few incidents of a contrary character being too insignificant to produce any enthusiastic confidence. The misconceptions engendered at Bull Run have been cured effectually. Panic no longer fights on the side of the rebels, who, from the first, have counted more confidently upon panic than upon more deliberate agencies—panic in the cotton market, panic among European manufacturers upon the loss of Southern custom, panic among Yankee soldiery, wherever it should encounter the half-horse, half-alligator braves of the Southwest. Wiser and sadder men, they come to each new conflict with less arrogance and resolution; and of desperation they have little, for the reason that as much is to be hoped, among rank and file, from National as from rebel success. There is nothing either in the force or the spirit of the rebels to excite the fears of Gen. HALLECK. It is only their position which requires his extreme circumspection.

Events in Virginia have not maintained the encouraging tenor with which the previous week ended. Gen. McCLELLAN has suspended pursuit of the rebels, in order to recruit his commissariat, rearrange his transportation, and permit those important auxiliaries, the gunboats, to reach the points where they were to coöperate with his advance. The part of the gunboats, however, seems to have been attended with signal failure. Steel-clad and ball-proof, they were expected to afford further demonstration of the inferiority of land fortifications to heavily-armed batteries afloat; and beyond the trifling detention occasioned by the removal of obstacles lodged by the rebels in the channels, it was thought nothing could prevent them from holding the bridges at Richmond and Petersburgh. The explosion of the great gun on board the *Stevens* does not sufficiently explain the reported retreat of the *Galena*, which was assumed to have offensive qualities decisive of any quarrel which it might have to dispute. We shall await, with impatience, the extended details of this cruise up the James. In the meantime, there are other vessels idle at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, which can certainly overcome the difficulties in ascending the river; and which will, doubtless, be dispatched upon the errand without delay. BANKS remains at New-Market; McDOWELL, at Fredericksburgh. The only display of activity, just now, is exhibited by FREMONT, who seems to be pressing southward with unrelaxing energy.

From the Southern coast, our intelligence is not momentous. Gen. HUNTER'S extravagance will be sharply corrected, as soon as it shall be verified to the President. Pensacola has been evacuated by the rebels; but it is not probable our troops will occupy it. Commodore FARRAGUT is quietly fulfilling his mission, to the extent, perhaps, of capturing Mobile, while a portion of his squadron is feeling its way up the Mississippi. In truth, matters at all points have been carried to that pitch of forwardness that the current week can hardly fail to give us abundant fruits, the reward of a wider patience, and of careful preparation. When each step the nation takes regains so much of rebel soil, we may fairly pause in order that no false steps shall be taken.

The Latest Job—The Solicitor of the Customs.

The Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives have reported favorably on the bill creating the office of Solicitor of Customs for this port. We find in the *Evening Post* an abstract of their report, and assuming that it sets forth the document correctly, we are at a loss whether most to wonder at the old errors of fact or the new ones, or the errors in the conclusions drawn from them.

We are met on the threshold by the same which we have hitherto exposed, as to the amount of revenue business in this District. The Committee repeat the statement that there are six hundred revenue suits pending here, four hundred and eighty of which are against Collectors and other Revenue officers. Perhaps it would be too much to expect of the Committee that they should have relied upon statements made by a newspaper, without inquiry, but, nevertheless, the repetition of this blunder is inexcusable, and shows that they have acted upon somebody's statements without any inquiry into the facts. A brief inquiry, either of the District-Attorney here, or of the Clerks of the Courts, would have told them that there were no such number of suits pending. Why did they not make this inquiry? They did make inquiry as to the amount of compensation paid for extra counsel in revenue causes in this District for the last ten years. Were they afraid lest a similar inquiry as to the amount of business should have a similar result, and that as their $20,000 a year for ten years had been cut down to $2,500 in all, so their six hundred suits would be cut down to one hundred or thereabouts? We cannot tell this, of course, but the incorporation of so gross an error into the fore front of their report, when the facts could have been so easily obtained, does not augur well for the accuracy of its remaining statements.

The next statement is that the system of Revenue laws "is a special department of our jurisprudence, and requires peculiar and special knowledge, which is not likely to be possessed by the District-Attorney, who is selected either for his political services or his general professional qualifications." The Revenue law is no more of a special department than the law of real estate, or the mercantile or the criminal law, and no more requires a special officer to attend to it. And even the Committee are not bold enough to suggest that if a Solicitor of Customs was appointed, he would not be "selected either for his political services or his general professional qualifications." The proposed change in the law will make no change in this respect, we may be sure. And, moreover, for 70 years this business has been done, and without complaint, by District-Attorneys, however appointed. Some of those District-Attorneys have been B. F. BUTLER, PRESCOTT HALL, JOHN McKEON, CHARLES O'CONOR, Judge ROOSEVELT, to say nothing of the present incumbent. Do the Committee anticipate the appointment of better men than these as Solicitors of Customs? Where will they find them? What will be the appointing power which will appoint them neither for "political services" nor for "professional qualifications?" Do they mean to intimate that the business has not been done well for the Government? If it has, why this movement on the part of the Government to change the system? There is no call for any such change from any other quarter. There is no change of facts which calls for any system different from that which has worked so well thus far.

But the Committee could not believe that whatever delays exist here could "be attributed to the want of judicial force." We cannot but consider that the—so far as we know—unanimous opinion of the lawyers who practice in the United States Courts that such a want exists is of more weight than the lack of belief on the part of the Committee. They seem to look at the subject as if there was no business but United States business to be done in these Courts. They overlook entirely the admiralty business, the patent business, the equity and common law business, all of which must be done by the District Judges, with the exception of the short periods in Spring and Fall, when Judge NELSON can be here. We need for the business of this District two Judges, at least, who shall sit all the time, so that the Bar can know what to depend upon. And then the judicial force will not bear anywhere near the proportion to the amount of business that exists in other districts. We have rarely had two District Courts held here at the same time. When the Judges from other districts come here they take the Circuit Court, or if they take the District Court, Judge Betts is occupied with deciding cases heard before him. And when we do have two Courts open at the same time, if they will both of them take up United States business, to the exclusion of all other suits, there are the assistants of the District-Attorney, as well as himself, to keep them occupied. We do not hesitate to put our reputation for prophecy—and what is of more importance to a newspaper than that?—upon the statement that the creation of a Solicitor of Customs will do absolutely nothing towards expediting business here, unless the judicial force is increased, and that if it is increased, it will be found that there is no need of the additional office.

The Committee speak of the loss to Government of costs incident to delays, but without giving any figures as to the amount of such loss; and we cannot but think that loss should go along with the $20,000 a year of extra compensation. We do not believe there has been enough of it in all the past ten years to be worth mentioning.

Furthermore, they state triumphantly, that "all docket and other fees *taxable from the Solicitor of Customs* are to be paid into the Treasury," and they speak of this as an "increase," which gives them ground to think that the measure will be an economical one for the Government. The "docket and other fees" in United States cases are now applied directly to the payment of the District-Attorney's salary. We do not precisely see where any "increase" is to come from, unless the bill proposes to make the Solicitor pay the costs himself, as would be implied, perhaps, by their speaking of costs "taxable from" him. In this way there might be a saving indeed. But it will otherwise be no saving to have the work done by one office rather than the other. It must be paid for in either event.

Again, the Committee say that there is great need of speed in revenue cases, because "they are often, if not generally dependent upon the testimony of seamen, who cannot be detained without hardship to them, or with great cost to the Government, and there is a probability of losing their evidence altogether, if the case is not disposed of soon, by the absence of the witnesses." It is most astonishing that this Committee should so have relied upon somebody's imagination for their facts. So far from revenue cases being generally dependent upon the testimony of seamen, we do not hesitate to say that there is not one revenue case in a hundred in this District in which a seaman is examined as a witness. The witnesses are Custom-house officers, merchants, passengers on vessels, almost never seamen. The Committee could hardly have made a statement showing more profound ignorance of the facts than this.

But assuming the facts of the case to be as stated, the argument which the Committee draw from them in favor of the creation of a Solicitor of Customs is an utter *non sequitur*. The logical conclusion from them is to an increase of force in the District Attorney's Office. Give him two or three assistants, if need be, but why should the legal business of the United States be divided into two or three independent departments? The reason of every disinterested man will tell him at once, that the only true way is to have one head responsible for the transactions of all the law business of the Government. He may properly enough have one assistant, who shall attend to revenue business, and one to attend to prize business, and one to criminal business, or make any other division of the force under him. But to divide the business into two independent departments is no more proper than to have two Secretaries of War. And the Committee have not favored us with a word to show why the universal system of the Government should be broken down in this instance. And the proposed change will in our opinion increase whatever of "delays and perplexities" are incident to the present mode of conducting these cases—will be a large additional expense to the Government, and will be quite likely to put the merchants of this City to expenses of which they now have no idea.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL REDIVIVUS.—That pot-bellied glutton and bacchanal, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, has not been heard of for some time; and his valiant deeds have been quite neglected amid the pomp and circumstance of events transpiring outside of his field of action. The rebels put forth a story about him, a month ago, that he, in company with SMITH, had advanced with an immense force upon Nashville; had captured that capital, and was meditating a movement upon Gen. HALLECK'S rear. The story quite comforted the Secessionists in Baltimore and elsewhere, and gave them new hopes for the success of the rebel cause. Subsequently, however, it was discovered that instead of menacing Gen. HALLECK'S army, HUMPHREY had been appointed by JEFF. DAVIS to a command in the extreme southwestern corner of Virginia, and that the principal duty assigned him by the grim rebel chieftain was to prevent the distillation, purchase or sale of any liquor of any kind in his department. This was a *rôle* mean enough to disgust the great drunkard with the whole rebel concern; and it seems to have driven him to acts of desperation. He has advanced out of his prescribed range, crossed the Great Flat Top Mountain, and pounced upon and captured the village of Princetown, in Mercer County. The county is beyond the region in which JEFF. DAVIS has forbidden the use of whisky, and MARSHALL doubtless thought that now he could make up for lost time. Gen. COX, however, who was in the vicinity, at once gave battle to the fat rebel and drove him from the place. He is now in an awful plight. On one side of him, on the New River, is a large National force, and on the other is the teetotal district, where he dare not drink whisky. What will he do with himself? Let him defy JEFF. DAVIS, return to his liquor, disband his troops, take the oath of allegiance, and hang himself.

Fire in Leominster, Mass.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 18.

A fire at Leominster, Saturday morning, destroyed the piano-forte manufactory of J. H. LOCKEY, the comb factory of JOSLYN & ADAMS, the machine-shop of THURSTON & RICHARDSON, and two other buildings. Loss $30,000; partly insured.

Death of Capt. Wright.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 18.

Capt. WRIGHT, of RUSH'S Cavalry, son of HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, died this morning at Germantown, of typhoid fever.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Military Movement in Kentucky.

Anxiety in Regard to the Coming Great Battles.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers from the Peninsula.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 18.

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY.

You were right in your editorial comments on the proposed military movement in Kentucky. The object is not to set up a "Military Governor" in that State, but merely to establish a military State Guard of one or two brigades, under a military commandant, deriving rank and authority from the United States. The Governor of Kentucky, MAGOFFIN, is exercising his civil powers with reasonable satisfaction at present, but he has no force at his command, and no power to raise any, for the protection of citizens against the frequent outbreaks of secessionists in different parts of the State. The House, some time ago, passed a bill, reported by Col. BLAIR from the Military Committee, meeting the necessities of Kentucky in this matter, but it has not been acted on in the Senate. The Government has resolved that it is a military necessity to punish marauding bands of rebels in Kentucky, and to protect Union men from their robberies, and hence the movement for an independent force, under a military commandant, in that State.

THE COMING GREAT BATTLES.

The feeling of suspense in Washington is very profound in regard to the two great battles soon to be fought for the Union, at Richmond and Corinth. In regard to Richmond there is comparatively no uneasiness, though the interest is absorbing. MCCLELLAN'S policy is yielding its excellent fruits, in the country's confidence that all will go right where he commands. He is always sure, makes no advance till he is ready to hold it, and "wins his battles before he fight them." Richmond is doomed, and everybody knows it. In regard to Corinth, there is more uneasiness, though few who think of the armies led by POPE, BUELL, MITCHEL and THOMAS, believe they will ever be beaten. This week, it is thought, will open the last seal, and pour utter ruin on the Confederacy.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM THE PENINSULA.

Two hundred and fifty odd soldiers of MCCLELLAN'S army, disabled by wounds or disease, in the running fight after the rebels from Yorktown, were sent from this city to the Annapolis hospital by train this afternoon, the hospital accommodations in and about this city, as we understand, being pretty fully preoccupied. They reached Alexandria last evening, and this city this morning. The soldiers are made up of a few from almost every regiment engaged, and are brought from different points of the army's advance as far up the Peninsula as Cumberland. Two hundred and seventy-five or six were embarked at Yorktown, but one, in his delirium, eluded his nurse and jumped overboard and was drowned at 1 o'clock Friday morning, while the ship lay anchored at Yorktown; and twenty-two other delirous patients were deemed unfit to move by rail. they were delirious on the passage to Alexandria, and were kept under restraint and watch all the way. They remain in Washington.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS—GEN. LANE.

The revival of the Department of Kansas gives the *Herald* occasion for an uncalled-for attack on Gen. LANE. Whatever may have been thought of the *finale* of the Lane Expedition, it must be admitted that Gen. LANE, since his return to the Senate, has devoted himself quietly and industriously to his duties as Senator, proving extremely useful to his State, and certainly not offending any classes, however much opposed to him, by political speeches.

LETTERS FOR GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

The Post-office Department has directed that all matter destined for Gen. BURNSIDE'S command in North Carolina shall hereafter be sent to New-York.

LETTERS FOR GERMANY.

The Post-office Department gives notice that hereafter the single rate of postage for prepaid letters transmitted per Prussian closed mail between the United States and all parts of Germany, except the Grand Duchy of Baden, will be 28 instead of 30 cents. All unpaid letters to whatever part of Germany they may be addressed, and prepaid letters addressed to Baden, will continue to be charged with postage at 30 cents. The single rate Postmasters should note this direction on their tables of postages to foreign countries, and charge postage accordingly.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM RICHMOND—THE EXPERIENCE OF UNION SOLDIERS IN SECESSIA—THEIR TRAVELS AND PRISONS—COL. CORCORAN NOT TO BE EXCHANGED—RICHMOND TO BE DEFENDED—THE AFFAIR OF WILLIAMSBURGH—A COINING BILL FOR NEW-YORK, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Evening, May 15, 1862.

I have had a conversation to-day with some of the Union prisoners captured at Bull Run by the rebels, and just sent home from Richmond. This party consists of about eight hundred, and has in company eighty-three of the rebel prisoners who were liberated in exchange, but refused to return to Dixie—preferring to take the oath of allegiance and remain North. The melody of "Carry me back to Old Virginny" must begin to sound tame and spiritless to Southern ears; I doubt whether it would any longer excite its wonted enthusiasm in the ardent breast of its old admirer, who now expounds the law officially for the Empire State. Beside these men, a dozen or so of the *rebel guard* which brought our prisoners to Fortress Monroe, deserted at Newport's News; they went ashore and forgot to come back. They discussed the matter among themselves on the trip, and concluded that they had been serving a bad cause just two months too long—that being the period for which they had marched to the sound of rebel music.

From these returned prisoners I received some items of interest to me; so why not to the public? When first taken to Richmond they were treated with great rigor and cruelty; even the fingers of a hand seen through the windows of their prison would at any time draw the fire of their guard. But this treatment changed after awhile, till finally it became humane and kind. From Richmond they were taken last Fall to Charleston, where they were kept awhile in the common jail; thence they were removed to Castle Pinckney, and soon after brought back to the jail. In November, I think it was, they were carried to Columbia; and in the Winter brought back to Richmond, to be exchanged. The terms of exchange were negotiated, and the prisoners started for Fortress Monroe, when the great exploit of the *Merrimac* suddenly changed the policy of the Confederate chiefs, and they were remanded to prison in Richmond, where they have remained till now.

Col. CORCORAN, Col. WILCOX, and forty other officers, are still detained, as too valuable to be exchanged. All these were confined at Richmond in the same prison where my informers were quartered, and on the floor next below theirs. The building was a tobacco warehouse, several stories in height. The floor occupied by the officers was one large room, forty feet by one hundred; this their captors divided into two, by cutting off twenty-two feet from one end for a guard-room, and giving the officers the balance. All communication with the men was strictly prohibited; but the boys bored holes through the floor [illegible] and [illegible] communication [illegible] was [illegible]. The last [illegible] received from Col. CORCORAN [illegible] was to the effect that they expected to be removed at once to Salisbury, N. C., where, at last accounts, some thirteen hundred of our soldiers were still confined, though a rumor prevailed that some of BURNSIDE'S cavalry had made a dash at that point, and liberated them. This rumor was not credited, but it was thought that it might determine the rebel authorities to place Col. CORCORAN and the others in some safer place.

At the time when preparations were first made for their exchange all these officers were included. As we heard, however, Col. CORCORAN was retained, on the ground of having papers about him designed to give us contraband information. These papers were merely sketches made by different persons of their various prison rooms, and sent home to their friends; apartments in Charleston Jail, casemates in Castle Pinckney, &c. The rebel authorities were greatly displeased, too, because the Colonel found friends in Petersburgh who extended to him the hospitalities of their homes, and treated him with the respect due to a brave and true man.

The current opinion at Richmond when these men left was, that the rebel army would make a stand between that city and the Chickahominy. There were no troops there of consequence; all were sent to reinforce JOHNSON. *It was understood that Jeff. Davis had left his Capital, and gone to Tuscaloosa.* On the trip down the James River our men were all sent below, that they might not see the state of its defences. They were able, however, to discover that the enemy were sinking old canalboats lengthwise across the river to obstruct the channel. In one place only room was left there for a boat to pass. After getting below the *Monitor*, which they met, the men were again allowed to go on deck.

The panic in Richmond is described as very great.

The rumors about intervention do not greatly agitate the political public. It is felt that the day has gone by for foreign nations to attempt a dictation of policy to the Great Republic. If France and England feel obliged by internal causes to interfere in our affairs, that necessity is *in itself* an acknowledgment of weakness, which will compel the intervention *in favor of the stronger party*—namely, the Government of the United States. This they may do, if they choose; we have no objection to their telling the rebels that their course is desperate. As regards France, I am reliably informed that these rumors of intervention arise from the anxiety expressed there *in circles friendly to us*, for a termination of the war. These conversations contemplate nothing like hostility to the North, or any desire to dictate terms. The English Government unquestionably regards us with disfavor; and it is not unlikely that it designs to be ready for any emergency, whether it be a war with the United States, or with France, or an open revolt amongst the starving operatives of Lancashire. But, reasoning from the facts at hand, and according to the principles which guide the administration of enlighted Governments, England is far from daring, to-day, to provoke a war with this nation. Did she dare, however, her only pretext is gone. The extent of the requests, as I understand, that she proposes, in conjunction with France, to make of our Government, is the reopening of the port of New-Orleans; and it is another illustration of our own control of our situation, of the sagacity of the Administration, and of the singularly providential circumstances which favor us, that this request is anticipated, and granted, before it is made.

We know nothing more of army movements than you do. We are realizing the magnitude of the battle of Williamsburgh, however, by the severity of our loss. We realize, too, that the rebels, as was stated in your editorial correspondence, achieved, in that action, a strategical success. It was precisely the policy of LYON, at Wilson's Creek; the inferior force, compelled to retreat, struck their enemy a blow so severe as to render effective pursuit impossible. No wonder that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S first dispatches were apprehensive in tone.

In the House, to-day, a bill was reported creating a coining department in the Assay-office in New-York. A good deal of business was transacted; it was a working day. The Senate passed a bill reported by a Conference Committee, chartering a Street Railway Company for this City. The House originally passed one bill and the Senate another; and this one is a resultant. The original House bill was said to be a decidedly "good thing," in the financial slang of the day; that is, it gave fortunes to certain speculators without putting them to the trouble to earn them. Judging from the deep interest manifested in the present bill by many lobbyists *whose names do not appear in it*, one would imagine that the profits have not yet been entirely eliminated. For awhile, to-day, about 3 o'clock, you could scarcely observe a knot of persons conversing anywhere, but some excited individual would rush up and exclaim, mysteriously, to some member of the group, "*It* has passed the Senate!" Occasionally, the person addressed, duller than common, would inquire, "*What* has passed?" "What? *City!*" But, as Congress is said to have "put through" very few "good things" this session, I suppose this elation is not singular. In fact, I imagine that the stealing, thus far, has been mainly confined to the offices of war and the navy.

The weather, for a while May-like and genial, has relapsed into the damp and unwholesome mood of last Winter. The habit of drizzling seems to have become chronic; one could almost think the climate in sympathy with Secessia, and the clouds weeping over the impending doom of rebellion. J. M. W.

CONFISCATION.

The Bill Reported to the Senate from the Special Committee on the Subject.

A BILL TO SUPPRESS INSURRECTION AND TO PUNISH TREASON AND REBELLION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property of every kind whatsoever, including choses in action, and by the forfeiture of his life estate in any real property of which he may be the owner, wherever situated within the United States, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment, of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure the more speedy termination of the present rebellion, and the apprehension, conviction and punishment of the persons engaged therein, the President is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, by the marshals of the respective districts, or such commissioners or other officers as he may appoint for that purpose, to seize and sequester the property, real and personal, of every kind, including choses in action, of such persons as shall have been actively and notoriously engaged in said rebellion, and especially of persons hereafter acting as officers of the army or navy of the rebels, now or hereafter in arms against the United States.

Persons hereafter acting as President or Vice-President, members of Congress, head of department, civil officer, judge, foreign minister, or commissioner of the so-called Confederate States.

Persons hereafter acting as an officer, whether civil, military, or naval, of any State or Territory, who, by the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States, is required to take an oath to support said Constitution;

Persons who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States, shall hereafter take up arms against the United States;

Persons who, owning property in the loyal States or Territories, or the loyal portions of the disloyal States, shall hereafter assist or give aid and comfort to the present rebellion; and to hold and possess such property for the United States, to secure the appearance of the offender to take his trial, and abide such punishment as shall be adjudged against him. No slave shall be seized under this act; but the United States shall have a lien on all the slaves of the persons herein described, to answer such order as may be made in regard to them for their liberation; and no sale thereof shall be of any force or effect after the commission of said offence.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the property so seized and sequestered, shall be held, possessed, occupied, or rented by the officers aforesaid, until the owners thereof can be proceeded against by legal prosecution; and, if convicted, until the property can be levied upon, or be declared forfeited to the United States as herein provided. And all such personal property as shall be so taken, which is perishable, or expensive in keeping, may be sold by said officers in the same way and manner that goods and chattels taken in execution can be sold in the same State; and said officers shall keep and render full accounts of all the receipts and avails of said property so sold, let, or occupied, and pay over the same, deducting the necessary expenses, to the Treasury of the United States. And if the owner of said property shall be discharged on trial, or sooner, by order of the Court, said property, or the proceeds thereof, if the same shall have been sold, shall be returned to said owner.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if the owner of any property which may be seized, as aforesaid, shall flee from justice, so that he cannot be brought to trial upon indictment found, and a return upon the process for his arrest that he cannot be found, an order shall be made by the Court where said indictment is pending requiring such person to appear before said Court at such time as may be fixed therein, and take his trial upon pain of forfeiture of all his property, and the liberation of all his slaves if he shall fail to do so; which said order shall be published in such manner and for such time as the Court may determine; and if such person shall not appear and take his trial as required, such person shall be taken and deemed to have renounced all claim to any property which may have been seized as aforesaid, or of which he shall be the owner, and he and his heirs shall be forever barred from making any claim or maintaining any action for the recovery thereof, but the same shall be forfeited and become the property of the United States, and his slaves, if any, shall be free.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, whenever he shall deem it necessary and proper for a speedy and successful termination of the present rebellion, that any personal property, seized by the army or navy, and belonging to a person who shall, after the passage of this act, have engaged in rebellion or given aid or comfort thereto, should be confiscated, may cause proceedings in rem to be instituted against said property, as in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has so given aid and comfort thereto, the same shall be forfeited and become the property of the United States, and may be sold or disposed of as the Court shall direct.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time after the passage of this act, whenever the President of the United States shall deem it necessary for the suppression of this rebellion, he shall issue his proclamation commanding all persons immediately to lay down their arms and to return to their allegiance to the United States; proclaiming that if any person within any State or district declared by him in a state of insurrection shall be found in arms against the Government of the United States thirty days after the date of such proclamation, or giving aid and comfort to the present rebellion, the slaves of all such persons, within such State or district, shall be made free, and thereupon the slaves of all such persons, at the expiration of said thirty days, shall be free and forever discharged from any and all claim to their labor or service, any law or custom of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Serrell's Regiment of Engineers—A Word from an Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the name of 900 starving families, I thank you for the kind word you have spoken for us in your paper of the 25th of April. It is now nine months since the New-York Volunteer Engineer Corps, Col. SERRELL, has been in service, and since they were accepted as Engineers by the President and Governor of the State of New-York. They have not received any pay for almost seven months, and the first pay they received is pronounced illegal. The whole Division admits that we have fought a harder battle, a battle of patriotic submission and self-denial, than any other troops perhaps in the service. From the first day of our landing here, till the fall of Fort Pulaski, we have not worked every day; no!—we have worked through the night also. We have got praise and honor from our commanding Generals, and from Washington, but we must starve for it. If it must be, why, we are willing to sacrifice our families to our country's good. Let them die of starvation, as we ourselves have offered and exposed our lives. But there seems to be plenty around us. Others are provided for and paid regularly, and there is apparently no necessity of our starving. Patience ceases to be a virtue after awhile. Men are getting demoralized in such a state. The horrible and heart-rending letters they receive from home make them mad; they want to go home to help their wailing wives, sisters, mothers and offspring; they even do not ask any compensation at all; they disobey, and of course discipline demands that they be punished.

Yes, Sir! Forty poor deluded men, amongst whom are several who have gone mad already, are on their way to Tortugas. No one complains about the justice of the punishment, but may God kindly help them and their families.

These very men stood in the hottest fire at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, on the parapets and in the embrasures of our batteries, to repair the damages instantly that were done by the enemy's shot and shell. These are the men who have saved to Government hundreds of thousands by their skill and industry, by building a wharf nearly 1,500 feet long. But enough.

We pray and hope that our troubles may soon be at an end. Yours, very truly, AN OFFICER.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, May 11, 1862.

Rogers & Raymond,

In offering their new and fashionable Spring and Summer stock of Business and Dress

CLOTHING,

Have determined to meet the present

EXIGENCIES OF THE TIMES

BY A

CORRESPONDING REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The assortment of Novelties in Spring Overcoats, Business Suits, Traveling Suits, &c., &c., is unparalleled.

Only one price asked or taken for any article.

Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,

No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1862.

Covering for the Feet.—BOOTS AND SHOES, every variety and kind, can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Bridgewater [illegible] For tin roofs, brick walls, [illegible] cornices, iron and [illegible], durable and cheap.

Dépôt No. 74 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

HOGEBOOM—ESSELSTYN.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday evening, May 15, by Rev. Herman Vedder, of Gallatin, Mr. JOHN C. HOGEBOOM, of Hudson, to CLARA, youngest daughter of Charles Esselstyn, Esq., of the same place, and grand-daughter of the officiating clergyman.

VAN CLEEF—HOWELL.—In Sag Harbor, L. I., on Saturday, May 17, by Rev. C. Van Cleef, J. SPENCER VAN CLEEF, of Poughkeepsie, to HARRIET M., youngest daughter of George Howell, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—On Sunday, May 18, FERDINAND R. ALLAIRE, youngest son of the late Anthony J. and Margaret M. Allaire.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William C. Greig, No. 164 East 18th-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 9 A. M. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

BARTOW.—In Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, May 18, at the house of her son-in-law, F. T. Montell, Esq., MATILDA W., relict of Rev. John V. Bartow, of Baltimore, Md., in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Theodorus and John A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11½ o'clock, at St. George's Church, Astoria. Her remains will be taken to Perth Amboy, N. J., for interment.

BETTS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 17, WM. HENRY BETTS, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 194 East Broadway, on Monday, at 6 P. M. The remains will be taken thence Tuesday morning to Norwalk for interment.

CROSWELL.—At Hastings-upon-Hudson, on Saturday, May 17, JOHN ADAMS CROSWELL, only son of Edwin Croswell, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Hastings, on Tuesday, May 20, at 9½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

CLEWS.—In Dunkirk, N. Y., on Sunday, May 11, JOHN CLEWS, eldest son of the late James Clews, of the Ox Leasows Hall, Hilderstone, Staffordshire, England.

EMENY.—At Hastings-upon-Hudson, on Saturday, May 17, Mr. JAMES EMENY, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, at Zion's Church, Dobb's Ferry.

MOUNT.—On Saturday, May 17, AMANDA MOUNT, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 19th inst., from the residence of her father, Thomas S. Payntelr, at Dutch Kills, Newtown, L. I., at 2 P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

MEEKER.—In Athens, Ga., on the 15th day of April last, CHRISTOPHER C. MEEKER, in the 49th year of his age.

MCQUEEN.—In Westport, Essex County, N. Y., on Monday, May 12, after a short illness, HESTER MCQUEEN, relict of the late William M. McQueen, of the City of New-York, aged 61 years.

MCCUTCHEON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, May 17, GEORGE H., son of William M. McCutcheon, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 449 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MCKIBBIN.—In this City, on Saturday, May 17, JAMES MCKIBBIN, Brigade Quartermaster, U. S. A., son of the late John S. McKibbin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Baptist Tabernacle, (Rev. Dr. Lathrop,) 2d-av., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

O'RORKE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 18, PATRICK O'RORKE, son of John and Mary O'Rorke, aged 15 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family, and also of his sister, Mary, of Flushing, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 14 Essex-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

POST.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, May 18, of typhoid fever, JAMES H. POST, aged 23 years.

His remains will be taken to South Hampton, L. I., for interment.

PADDOCK.—In this City, on Sunday, May 18, at the residence of her son, No. 48 Beach-st., suddenly, MATILDA PADDOCK, widow of Obed S. Paddock, aged 61 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, May 21, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

PRESTON.—In Arroyo, Island of Porto Rico, on Friday, April 18, FRANCIS W. PRESTON, Esq., late United States Consul at that port, aged 49 years.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore and Eastern papers please copy.

REID.—In this City, on Friday, May 16, of consumption, MARY SITTEN REID, daughter of David and Ann Reid, aged 19 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 139 East 53d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RYERSON.—Killed, at the battle of Williamsburgh, Major PETER M. RYERSON, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, May 19, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 701 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or from the Reformed Dutch Church at Pompton, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

STRACHAN.—In this City, on Sunday, May 18, at 6 o'clock A. M., Mrs. MARY ANNE STRACHAN, aged 40 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 186 Laurens-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SEABURY.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, May 16, Mrs. ANN SEABURY, widow of the late David Seabury, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, at Bloomfield, N. J.

STEWART.—The remains of ALEX. R. STEWART having arrived from the Military Hospital at St. Louis, Mo., the funeral services will take place Tuesday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts. The relatives and friends, and those of his grandfather, Alexander Stewart, are respectfully invited to attend.

TERHUNE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 18, ABRAHAM TERHUNE, aged 49 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 204 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 9 A. M., without further notice.

WELLES.—In Wyalusing, Penn., on Saturday, May 10, at 10½ P. M., WALTER H., son of John R. and Anna E. Welles, aged 6 years and 9 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 233.—May 17, 1862.

10, 25, 4, 39, 59, 32, 51, 60, 46, 49, 75, 57.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 234.—May 17, 1862.

6, 61, 50, 1, 41, 19, 51, 43, 15, 21, 8, 63, 42.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 181.—May 17, 1862.

44, 34, 32, 54, 64, 36, 16, 4, 22, 59, 50, 21.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 228.—May 17, 1862.

56, 59, 27, 62, 4, 38, 32, 60, 72, 53, 44, 24, 55.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

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To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.

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To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.

To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.

To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.

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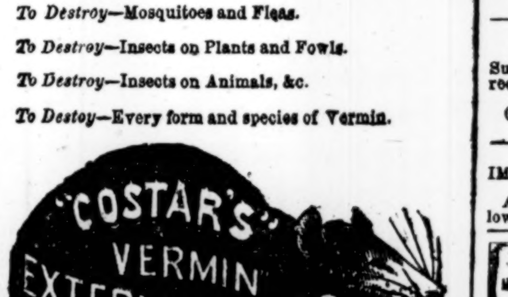
To Destoy—Every form and species of Vermin.



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"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats do not die on the premises."

"They come out of their holes to die."

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Principal dépôt, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

85 WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 61 TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON. SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IRA PEREGO & SONS.

PRINTS. PRINTS. PRINTS. PRINTS. Best styles of Merrimac, Pacific, Cocheco, Spragues, &c., &c., at McDONALD'S No. 360 Bowery.

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

WARRANTED TO FIT.

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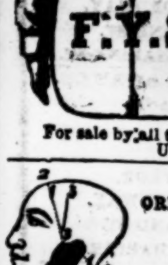
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.



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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Of all descriptions, for sale by

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,

one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the members, held at the Jones House, No. 734 Broadway, on the 13th inst., the following Ticket was unanimously nominated; and we hereby present the same for the cordial support of every member desiring the welfare and prosperity of the Library:

For President,
CHARLES OSGOOD,
with J. & N. Smith & Co.
For Vice-President,
HARVEY H. WOODS,
with the Second-avenue Railroad Company.
For Corresponding Secretary,
THADDEUS V. TABER,
with James Morrison & Co.
For Recording Secretary,
JAMES H. PERCIVAL,
with Young, Schultz & Co.
For Treasurer,
ALEXANDER RHIND,
with Robert Slimmon & Co.

For Directors:
ROYAL PHELPS WILBUR, with Maitland, Phelps & Co.
AARON C. ALLEN, with Benkard & Hutton.
ANTON A. RAVEN, with Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
THEODORE I. HUSTED, with Jesse Hoyt & Co.
A. B. VALENTINE, with Rondout and Kingston Transportation Co.
WM. H. MARVINE, with Smythe, Sprague & Cooper.
THEODORE H. VULTEE, with American Exchange Bank.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN CRERAR,
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
ETHAN ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
JOSEPH BLACK,
GEORGE C. WOOD,
HENRY L. PIERSON, JR.

The friends and supporters of the above ticket are cordially invited to meet in parlor No. 7 Jones House, every evening until after election, which will take place on TUESDAY, the 20th inst. CHAS. F. ALLEN, Chairman.

JOHN H. DOW, Secretary.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

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$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

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Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.

N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

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The new Card Portraits of PARSON BROWNLOW, for which he sat in Cincinnati expressly for

E. ANTHONY,

No. 501 Broadway, New-York,

are now ready for sale.

Twenty-five cents in stamps will bring the Parson by return mail. Also,

COMMODORE FARRAGUT,
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And all the heroes of the day.

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With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the

ACHES AND PAINS

That flesh is heir to, it is without equal.

RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,

Pains on the Side and Breast,

Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.

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HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,

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Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.

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No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

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IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES

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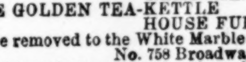

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THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS of the Mercantile Library Association will take place on TUESDAY, May 20, 1862, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Polls open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Recording Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BY AUTHOR OF "EAST LYNNE."

☞ *Will be published and for sale on THURSDAY next, May 22. It is printed from the manuscript and advance proof-sheets purchased by us from the author, in advance of the publication of the work in Europe. Booksellers and all others had better order at once, as we are now supplying orders in advance of publication day.*

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A STORY OF WOMAN'S REVENGE.

BY

MRS. HENRY WOOD,

Author of "The Channings," "Earl's Heirs," "East Lynne," &c., &c.

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This will infallibly, positively, invariably, cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

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We feel it a duty we owe to the public to state that the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon is a medicine invaluable for complaints classed under the head of Female Diseases. We have used your Graefenberg Medicine, and have been greatly benefited thereby, so much so, that were the price double, we would have them. To the thousands of our sex who are suffering from weakness, we would recommend the Catholicon as a sure panacea. It gives strength to the system, and enables each of the organs of the body to perform their appropriate functions.

MRS. W. CARTER,
MRS. E. E. WEEKS,
MISS C. SWORMSTEIT.

MEDINA, Ohio, March 1, 1861.

☞ The above-named ladies we are personally acquainted with, and know that for several years while we lived in Medina they were great sufferers. Miss S. has been so badly afflicted that it was with difficulty she was able to stand upon her feet. A few bottles of Catholicon entirely cured her of her complaints. My wife received great benefit from this medicine. We recommend it to the ladies of this county as a safe and efficient remedy for the many complaints they are subject to.

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Editor Canfield (O.) *Herald*.

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Dr. BRIDGE pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted, among others, to refer, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

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For Vice-President,
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GEORGE I. LANDON,
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Friends of the above ticket will meet at Wright's Hotel, (formerly Thorp's,) No. 754 Broadway, corner 8th-st., every evening.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE OF

PRIZE PROPERTY

BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

under the direction of the undersigned Prize Commissioners, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on

THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

A portion of the cargo of the prize Stephen Hart, consisting in part of

132 cases British rifled muskets,
10 cases British smoothbore muskets,
16 cases British Brunswick rifles,
15 cases cavalry sabres,
170 bales gray blankets,
8 bales gray army cloth,
23 bales stockings (about 13,000 pairs,)
4 cases water-proof covers for mess-tins, and a large variety of materials for military clothing, scarlet cloth, buttons and military materials generally,
78 barrels cannon powder.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY W. ELLIOTT
United States Prize Commissioners.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 10, 1862.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL ASSEMBLE in Washington, D. C., on the 1st of June next for the examination of applicants for admission into the Medical Corps of the Army. In addition to the ordinary requirements of moral character, medical and surgical knowledge, good academic education, and sound physical condition, the applicants must be familiar with the principles of hygiene and the conditions necessary to the health of the troops in hospitals, camps, and transports.

Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General; must state the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth. They must also be accompanied (references will receive no attention) by respectable testimonials of his possessing the moral and physical qualifications requisite for filling creditably the responsible station, and for performing ably the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff.

Applicants must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing these examinations, as they are indispensable prerequisites to appointment; but those who are approved and receive appointments will be entitled to transportation on obeying their first order.

There are now, and soon will occur, several vacancies in the Medical Staff.

AN APPEAL FOR THE PAST WINTER'S SOCKS, FLANNEL VESTS, CANTON FLANNEL OR COTTON DRAWERS.—Now that careful housewives are putting up the past Winter's flannels, pondering dubiously on what may, and what may not, do next Winter, let all that can be spared from the next year and the moths, (camphor is high and scarce,) be put in a bag and sent to the Sanitary Rooms, No. 10 Cooper Institute, or to the nearest Hospital. They will be most grateful to the typhoid patients, and we may trust to returning trade next Autumn, to replenish the stock, and save the labeling, the camphor, and the "My Dear, do you think you can wear this again?" Boots and shoes, vests, and many articles of clothing can be added, most acceptable to convalescents returning to the mountain regions.

IS THIS FAIR OR NOT?—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Croup, Pains of all kinds, Sore Throats, &c., or no charge will be made. Every agent is authorized to return the money if any one is dissatisfied after using it according to directions. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortland-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

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Highly recommended for Summer use.

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Additions will be made to this POPULAR STYLE, IN WHITE GROUNDS, PLAIDED in MAUVE, PURPLE and BROWN, at very low prices.

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2,500 pretty new style Straw Bonnets, 25c.
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IRISH SHIRTINGS, LINENS, SHEETINGS,
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Table and Piano Covers, Counterpanes,
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Manufactured expressly for their retail sales.

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We shall open on MONDAY, May 19, a large lot of superfine Marseilles quilts, which we are prepared to sell at prices much under their real value.

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DRESS FABRICS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

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SOLOMON & HART,
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Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

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From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.

SOLOMON & HART,
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are offering great inducements in the above goods.

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EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
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SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,

offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

F. DERBY & CO.,

TAILORS,

Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 21,
New styles in CRAPE DRILLINGS, Crape Woolen Trouserings, plaided, 2½ by 2 inches.

No. 57 Walker-st.

NEW FRENCH CHINTZ LAWNS

AND ORGANDIES FROM AUCTION,
Fast colors, WARRANTED,
At 1s. 6d. per yard, WORTH 3s.,
At No. 108 Sixth-avenue.

C. G. HOOK.

A LARGE ADDITION HAS BEEN MADE THE PAST WEEK,

FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES,
TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD OF

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS Cheaper than has ever been known in New-York, or probably ever will again.

WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES,
and we buy nothing that is not
A BARGAIN,
AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.

10,000 yards Lavellas and Barege Anglais, at 5c. and 6¼c.
12,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Broche Figure, at 9c., 10c. and 12½c.
10,500 yards Paris Grisallies, at 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
15,000 yards Poil de Cheves, in checks, stripes and plain, at 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 10c., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards Silk warp Poplinet, 2s.
2,500 yards Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.
10,500 yards Silk and Wool Barege, in all colors, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., worth 3s. and 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, 1s. 9d., worth 3s.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all-wool filling, and 2¼ yards wide, at 2s., former price 6s.
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, 20 yards, 11 flounces, at $2.
1,250 Barege Anglais Robes, 20 yards, 7 flounces, $2 50.
1,250 yards Silk Warp and Silk Velant, 7 volants, $3.

ALSO IN MOURNING GOODS.

5,000 yards black barege and lawns, 9s. and 10s.
5,000 yards black silk and wool, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards black silk and wool satin plaid and stripe, 1s. 6d.
2,500 yards black all silk satin plaid and stripe Grenadines, 2s. 6d.

ALSO,

5 cases broche figure Poil de Cheve, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation 9s., former price, 2s. 6d.

BESIDES A SPLENDID VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug, and that the goods are really as represented—

BARGAINS.

W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 252 BOWERY.

P. S.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS', unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

LINEN GOODS

AT RETAIL.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,

Would call the attention of those about to furnish new houses, to their large and finely assorted stock of housekeeping linen goods, consisting of the best makes of Irish, Scotch and Barnsley

LINEN SHEETINGS,	NAPKINS,
PILLOW LINENS,	DOYLIES,
TABLE LINENS,	DAMASK CLOTHS,

TOWELS, TOWELINGS, &c., &c.,

all of which they have in the greatest variety, and are prepared to sell at low prices.

N. B.—Articles made up on the shortest notice, and in the best manner. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.

MME. F. PINCHON

Has received,
per late steamer,
an assortment of
PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CHANTILLY AND LAMA
LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.

No. 56 Bleecker-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

Solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to her exclusive and elegant styles of Paris CLOAKS, MANTLES, SCARFS AND SACQUES, comprising a full variety of all the latest and most select novelties, with a large assortment of very choice garments, manufactured expressly for City trade.

NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FINE LACE GOODS
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.
REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
NEW STYLES, FOR $6 and $8.
PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $6, $8, $10.
PUSHER LACE VEILS, FROM 6s.
IMITATION VEILS, FROM 3s.
THREAD BORDERED VEILS, from $2.
THREAD VEILS, FROM $3 50.
POINT LACE COLLARS, FROM $2.
EVERY VARIETY WHITE AND BLACK SILK
SLEEVE, BONNET AND CAPE LACES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED
BARBES AND COIFFURES, REAL AND IMITATION.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

GREAT SPECIAL SALE.

Our Prices 20 per cent. under the MARKET. Having purchased prior to recent advance, we are now able to offer

DECIDED BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE GOODS.

Twenty-four inch black Glo de Rhine, at 62c. per yard, and all other widths in proportion. Also, Mantilla Silks, with very brilliant lustre.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 713 BROADWAY, FIRST CORNER BELOW NEW-YORK HOTEL,
HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES,
IN THE WAY OF
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FANCY SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
COURVOISIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED
SUADE GLOVES,
AND
GENTS' EMBROIDERED STREET GLOVES.
(NEW STYLE,)
FRENCH SHIRT FRONTS,
ENGLISH COLLARS,
COLORED FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,
SILK AND GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
MADE TO ORDER
ENTIRE SATISFACTION WARRANTED
BOTH AS TO FIT AND WORKMANSHIP.

C. TAYLOR,
FIRST CORNER BELOW NEW-YORK HOTEL,
NO. 713 BROADWAY.

WHITE GOODS.—

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering, at very reasonable prices, large lines of SUPERIOR PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN JACONET, SWISS MUSLIN and NAINSOOK MUSLINS.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS—

Bought at the recent large action sales,
ARE NOW OFFERED
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, May 19,
THREE THOUSAND BAREGE SHAWLS,
At the following low prices:

1,500 Shawls at $1 50....................Worth $3 50.
1,000 Shawls at $2 00....................Worth $4 00.
500 Shawls at $2 50....................Worth $5 00.

ALSO,

FIVE HUNDRED GRENADINE, at $4 50, worth $10.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, May 19,
A large assortment of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and MISSES'
SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.
Together with a variety of
SILK, BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH LISLE THREAD
AND COTTON HOSIERY.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY,
will offer, on Monday, the 19th,
AN ADDITIONAL LOT OF
CHECK SILKS,
With all the new shades in
PLAIN POULT DE SOIE SILKS,
Just arrived by steamer.
Also, a large assortment
of
BLACK TAFFETAS, AND GROGRAIN SILKS,
BLACK GRENADINE, IN SILK AND WORSTED,
All widths and qualities.
Also,
BLACK ERNANI AND GRENADINE SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICES,
With a large assortment
of
GOODS SUITABLE FOR MOURNING.

AT No. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Will offer on Monday, May 19,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES
FROM AUCTION,
From 12 1-2 to 25 cents—usual price, from 25 to 50 cents.
FAST COLORS.
ALSO, SEVERAL HUNDRED
GRENADINE, ORGANDIE AND BAREGE ROBES,
AT LESS THAN
ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS BY THE YARD.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS

WILL SELL
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS this week.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS this week.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS this week.
ALSO,
CAMBRIC SETS, new styles.
CAMBRIC SETS, very cheap.
COLLARS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
COLLARS, 21c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 50c.
COLLARS, 62c., 75c., 87c., $1.
LADIES,
THE ABOVE-NAMED GOODS ARE CHEAP!!

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their large stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES
AND
SHADES,

In which they are prepared to offer every inducement to customers. Above articles made and put up in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

---

100 PIECES 4-4 BROCHE GRENADINES

And MOZAMBIQUES, at 50 cents per yard, worth 75c.
50 pieces Silk and Wool Black and White
CHECKED VALENCIAS.
5 CASES TOILE DE ANNECY, for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
Also,
300 GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

RIBBONS in beautiful styles.
RIBBONS in all the new colors.
RIBBONS in plain and fancy.
RIBBONS from auction cheap.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
Corner 6th-av. and 28th-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
420 pieces of Superb
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
At 2s., worth 5s. a yard.

No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IMPORTED
AT POPULAR PRICES.
"LADIES!"
PLEASE EXAMINE OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FINE MELTON CLOTH SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, $3 50, AND OUR
BRILLIANT LUSTRE SILK SACQUES AT $6 50.
ALSO,
HEAVY TAFFETA SILK MANTILLAS AT $8 AND $10, WORTH $12 AND $15 EACH.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

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270 CARTOONS REAL PARIS FLOWERS, ROSES, GRASSES, &c., &c., just the finest lot ever imported.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—A LARGE and attractive stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, at very low prices, at W. K. PEYTON'S cheap store, No. 274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

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100 CARTOONS PLAIN LUSTRING and Satin Ribbons, in all the new colors, by the piece or yard.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-street.

BRAIDING, LETTERING, AND ALL KINDS of ornamental needlework executed in good style and very reasonably, at Mrs. VANTASSEL'S, 63 West 20th-st.

DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION PRICES.

Will be offered for sale on

MONDAY, 19th inst.

Fancy Silks at 75c.
New Striped and Plaided Silks at $1.
Plain Glace Silks at 90c., worth $1 [illegible].
Another case Chine Silk at 90c., worth $1 [illegible].
Silk Grenadine at 40c. and 45c.
Very Rich Printed Silk Grenadine at 65c., worth $1 [illegible].
Black and White Checked Poplins at 35c.
New Paris Printed Percales just received.
Barege Grenadine Robes, Chintz Designs, at $2 50 the dress.
Barege Anglais, two yards wide, at 25c., worth 65c.

500 SETS

New French Embroidered Sets, at half cost.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

REAL LACES.—

A CHOICE SELECTION IN
SHAWLS,
VEILS,
COIFFURES,
COLLARS, &c.,
Received per steamer *Hansa.*

For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AN ELEGANT DISPLAY

OF

OUTER GARMENTS FOR LADIES,

In silk and the new fabrics.

The "Exhibition Cloths" introduced into the European markets, only after the opening of the London Exhibition on May 1.

FRENCH SACQUES, PALETOTS,
BOURNOUX MANTELETS,
and SCARF MANTELETS.

Prices governed by the quality, but in all cases moderate.

GEO. CAREY,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

W. BUCHANAN MCKENZIE, Supt.

AGENCY FOR THE

NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,

Made to order or ready made.

The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirts offered in the City.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of men's furnishing goods.

Gauze Undershirts and Drawers, Ties, Scarfs, Stocks, Hosiery, kid, silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c., at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS CHEAP.

FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES.

In Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comforters, &c.

LINEN DAMASK GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

CANTON MATTINGS, White and Colored, from auction, at

No. 108 6TH-AV.

C. G. HOOK.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, 19th,
NEW STYLES OF SILK MANTILLAS,
ALSO, PUSHER LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION. At No. 381 Broadway, corner White-st.

RICH PARIS ORGANDIE ROBES.

A superb assortment of the
NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of the season, will be opened on
MONDAY, May 19,
at $5, $8 and $10 each.
ALSO,
ORGANDIE and MOUSSELINE SATINEE,
a new and beautiful article for
STREET DRESSES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING

We offer at retail the balance of our WHOLESALE STOCK at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the reduction commencing on Monday, May 19.

The goods are made in the BEST MANNER, and in the LATEST PARIS STYLES.

WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

1,000 CARTOONS RICH RIBBONS

We shall expose for sale, 12c. to 75c. per yard, every style and color.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

---

180 CARTOONS VERY BEST QUALITY Black and Colored VELVET RIBBONS, in every width, (warranted all pure silk!!!)

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

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115 BLACK LACE VEILS, 12, 18, TO 25 cents.

183 BLACK LACE VEILS, 31c., 38c., to 75c.
413 BLACK LACE VEILS, $1 to $8, fine goods.
1,000 BLUE, BROWN and GREEN GAUZE VEILS, new styles.

Just received, a new invoice CAMBRIC COLLARS, desirable.

Just received, a new invoice LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, to which we call your attention, they being desirable patterns.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

---

500 CARTOONS RICH CORD-EDGED TRIMMING.

RIBBONS, all NEW COLORS, Nos. 4, 5, to 60, by the piece or single yard.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN agency store, No. 167 7th-av., ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost for cast off clothing, carpets, furniture and jewelry, as the subscriber has a great demand for them for the above-mentioned States. Call or address H., No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. H.

A LARGE ORDER.—$15,000 WORTH OF CAST-off clothing wanted for the Western and California market. Ladies and gentlemen, I promise to pay the highest prices in cash for each article. Call on or address B. MINTZ, No. 283 6th-av., near 18th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK TRADE.—A great demand for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. I guarantee to pay the full value of all articles. Call on or address T. ROSENBERG, No. 212 7th-av., two doors above 24th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenberg.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or would take care of children; no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 West 26th-st., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, waitress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 2 days at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and laundress; would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; would have no objection to go with a family to the country; can produce the very best of reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. 511 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; would be willing to go to the country with a family for the Summer months; has three years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has the best City reference, convenient to where she advertises from; would go to the country with a family. Apply for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible] 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress only; thoroughly understands her business; has three years' reference; is willing to go in the country. Apply at 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable women; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would like to live together, in either city or country; have the best City reference. Call at No. 127 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; would go with a family to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 6th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; the best City reference given. Call at No. 101 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN with good reference wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; you can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City references. Call at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, to go a short distance in the country, for the Summer; one who can take charge of a dairy. Those with good City reference may apply on Monday, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 10 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, to cook, or would do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family. Can give good references. Apply at No. 466 West 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, laundress only, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WILLING and able to work, wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, who is a smart, tidy servant, a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would have no objection to go to Brooklyn; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st., corner 3d-av., fourth floor. Call for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived four years with her last employer; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 West 26th-st.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—A WOMAN WANTS a situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, meats, game, pastries, jellies, ice-cream, bread, biscuits, desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Address No. 69 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged woman as plain cook in a small private family, where the work is light; wages no object to a comfortable home. Call at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear, all the week.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a most respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework servant, either in the City or country; will be found an economizing, industrious servant; an excellent washer and ironer and good, thorough plain cook; obliging and trusty; references unexceptionable. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a steady, reliable, first-class servant; is a very good cook, neat, economical and obliging, and an excellent washer and ironer; refers to a first-class family in Brooklyn, where she has served for six years. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country; also, a very good chambermaid and waitress. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted as a good cook and baker of plain pastries, and a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; the best of City reference given from her last place. Inquire at No. 251 1st-av., near 15th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; this agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.

R. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.,)
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation, to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, in the corset and lace store.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands cutting and fitting, and waiting on ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for several years, No. 15 East 14th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted, for a smart, capable girl, who thoroughly understands all kinds of housework; a nice, plain cook, and a first class washer and ironer; obliging, and highly recommended from her last place; will go in the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—A YOUNG American girl desires a situation as nursery governess, or to attend on an aged or invalid lady; the highest references given. Address A. D., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young widow lady, (American,) from New-Jersey, as above; she understands perfectly all branches of housekeeping, and she will do her best to please; is fond of children; best of references given; either town or country. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress in a small family, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and to do family dressmaking, by a competent person; understands hair dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; would like to engage with a lady traveling for the Summer. Unexceptionable references can be given. Call, or address, No. 3 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED. A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent woman, who is fully capable of the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring it up by hand; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City references; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 330 West 16th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; infant preferred.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL, fifteen years old, wishes a situation to take care of children and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, bet. 11th and 12th-sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 379 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; has six years' City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references; City or country. Apply, for two days, No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference from her last employer; would have no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer. May be seen at No. 68 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A [illegible] charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objection [illegible] can give the best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible]

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidery; would assist in chamberwork or in the care of children; good City reference; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 139 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON, with a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, wishes to make an engagement with families to work by the day or week. Inquire at No. 163 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and to do chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at the dressmaker's, No. 577 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; makes children's clothes, shirts, and all styles of family sewing; or as laundress and chambermaid, in the City or country; wages, $7. Call or address No. 1[illegible]4 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as waitress in a private family, or to do up-stairs work and sewing; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to wait on a lady and sew, or take care of children and sew. Call, for three days, at the house of her present employer, No. 99 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND PARLORMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as waitress and parlormaid; a thorough servant; washes and irons well; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A FEW families' washing, to take home to her house; understands French fluting; can refer to many respectable families in the City. Apply for one week at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO do family washing, or go out by the day to wash or do housework; best City reference given. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, at 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SERVANTS CAN BE OBTAINED IMMEDIATELY, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and seamstresses, housework; young girls, &c., for either City or country. Wanted, a number of neat, well recommended girls to fill situations, this day, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, IN great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English—may be found at the CLINTON HALL EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, formerly at the Bible-house, or Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

ALL EMPLOYERS AND GOOD DOMEStics of all nations, male and female, will find the largest and most respectable office in this City at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., the Empire City Institute, 15 years established. We most respectfully invite the public at large to come and judge for themselves. STINER & MANNING, Proprietors.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE young man, of good character, desires a situation in a first-class hotel, or club, as clerk, barkeeper or head-waiter; is fully competent and thoroughly trustworthy; can give the best references in this City. Address or apply to Mr. DONALDSON, Union Club, 5th-av., N. Y.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a thorough groom and careful driver; no objections to any part of the country; the best of reference from his last employer. Call, or address C. M., at Mr. Gallagher's harness-store, No. 57 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Scotchman, married, but without incumbrance; he knows his business thoroughly and can be highly recommended by his late employer for the past three years. Call on or address JOHN, at the office of Ferdinand Hollonde, Esq., No. 74 Beaver-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man, as coachman; has lived with some of the best families in Europe and in New-York; understands his business well; can show the best of references; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, T. K., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom and a good driver; is willing to make himself useful in City or country. Good reference. Address E. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man; is sober, steady and industrious; has the best references; understands his business thoroughly. Address C. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; will make himself generally useful; would assist in the garden; country preferred; 3 years' reference. Address B. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands the care of horses; good driver; is willing to make himself useful in any kind of work; satisfactory references from his last employer. Address, for two days, S. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man; is a good careful driver; understands the treatment of greenhouse and graperies, and the treatment of horses thoroughly, and will make himself useful in all respects; the best of City and country references from his last employer, for honesty and sobriety. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINgle man, (American,) wants a situation to take charge of some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; or, would like a situation in a store as light porter or boxing up goods; has been in a store two years; good City reference given. Address J. M. G., Box 192 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, [illegible] years old, a very good farmer, wants a situation in an American family, who keep a large farm, at about 20 or 30 miles from New-York; best references will be given. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions by a man and wife, Protestants, no incumbrance, as gardener; she as cook or dairy woman, or would take charge of a farm; the best of recommendations. Call or address GARDENER, at Smith's seed-store.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A YOUNG COUPLE, without incumbrance, desire a situation in City or country—any distance; the man is an excellent farm hand; can mow and cradle; a careful hand over horses; can drive well; the woman is a first-class domestic; can manage milk and butter; they are of a pleasing disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent groom and a good steady driver; his desire will be to please his employer in every particular, and is willing to assist in the garden, or anything else he can do. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS VALET.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN desires a situation as above; understands French, and would like to travel in Europe, or elsewhere; can give the most satisfactory references in this City. Address JULIUS, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter; is qualified to act as steward, clerk, confidential butler, or head-waiter; refers to gentlemen of the highest respectability in this City as well as to his present employer. Address

OLIVER, No. 160 [illegible]-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, an active, intelligent and willing boy, 16 to 17 years old; must reside with his parents in the City, and be at the store in the morning at 7 o'clock; salary first year $50. Apply at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs, after 3 o'clock P. M. THOS. N. DALE & CO.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED coachman. Address, stating references, Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

A GROOM.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH, IRISH or Scotch groom; must be a Protestant. Apply to GEORGE MURRAY, No. 33 East 13th-st.

A COMPETENT GARDENER.—WANTED, A competent gardener. One who can be well recommended, either English or Scotch, can address Box No. 3,781 Post-office, stating the address in full, salary wanted, what family, if any, and references.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A young girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 55 Broome-st., for Mrs. SHICK, in the evening.

A LAW CLERK.—WANTED, A LAW CLERK competent to take charge of the Real Estate Department in an office practice. Address, in the hand-writing of the applicant, stating age, previous employers, and references, Box No. 1,608 New-York Post-office.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE subscribers would be willing to take a respectable youth as a pupil to learn the art of engraving on wood; a taste for drawing is indispensable; no wages paid the first year. N. ORR & CO., No. 52 John-st.

WANTED—FOR SHORT AND LONG VOYAGES in the merchant, naval and whaling service, landsmen, seamen, carpenters, coopers, boat-steerers, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards. All clothing furnished. Apply at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE of book-keeping; must be a good writer, quick and correct in figures. Reference required. Apply in own handwriting, stating what salary expected, to B., Box 133 *Times* Office. One that can speak German preferred.

WANTED—SOME GERMAN TRAVELING Agents, of experience. Address G. S., Box No. 4,0[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—GIRLS TO ASSORT PAPERS AT NO. 55 Leonard-st. None but those accustomed to such work need apply.

[illegible]

[illegible] NOTES.

U

7 3-10 CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

S

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS, STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED, DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.

United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College.

Valentine Mott, M. D.,
John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
John Torrey, M. D.,
Wm. H. Van Buren. M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB REESE,
THEODORE W. RILEY,
S. CAMBRELENG,
JOSEPH FOULKE,
HENRY M. TABER,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,

FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT,
D. L. SUYDAM,
ROB'T. SCHELL,
STEPHEN HYATT,
WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOSEPH BRITTON,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS ROBBINS,
LEBBEUS B. WARD,
WM. REMSEN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Dépôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., New-York, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West-Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, viz.:

600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

Also,
700 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.

Price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglasing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;

Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and

Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. V. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN.
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,

For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and

Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.

Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST.,
AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board,
No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c.,
No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of T. S. JAMES & CO., of Mobile, Ala., is hereby dissolved.

T. S. JAMES,
C. W. MOORES,
J. W. LITTLE,
T. D. VANDERVEER.

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1862.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by HEROY, STRUTHERS & CO., of New-York City, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between PETER DENNING and CHARLES N. JOHNSTON, at the public house No. 23 Chatham-st., (known as the Hope House,) is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent.

PETER DENNING.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,

Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.

PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS AND SUPPORTER

A NEW DISCOVERY
FOR THE
RETENTION AND RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, &c.
Call and see them. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE restores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.

CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,

J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.

For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, May 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in

First Cabin	$95@$135

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin	$30@$50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, May 24......SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, JAS. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock. The SCOTIA will sail on the 4th of June.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Dépôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer,

MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON,

will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill and intermediate landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th-sts.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave pier foot of Harrison street, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:45, making intermediate landings, touching at 30th street at 8 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

E. M. GOTTSCHALK'S LAST [illegible]

Mr. GRAU would respectfully announce to the public that the engagements with the whole of his artists will terminate for the present season, according to contract,

TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 20,

when he will give his

LAST MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE SEASON, AT NIBLO'S SALOON,

having continued his engagements, originally entered into for a shorter period, for nearly eight months.

On this occasion will be produced, for the first and only time,

THE FAMOUS DUETT OF "NORMA,"

Arranged for two pianos by Thalberg, will be Executed by the two celebrated pianists,

MASON and GOTTSCHALK.

The celebrated Duett, "TROVATORE," composed by Gottschalk for Thalberg, and arranged for two pianos, will be repeated by Mr. MILLS and GOTTSCHALK.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will perform "Caprice," by Chopin and Schuman.

Mme. D'ANGRI will sing, "Cavatina Saffo," Aria, Huguenot's Terzetto Barbiere, with BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI.

BRIGNOLI, "Il Mio Tesoro;" Aria, Don Giovanni, and a Romanza composed by Gottschalk.

SUSINI, Aria, "Sicilian Vespers;" Duet, "Bellisario," with BRIGNOLI.

MANCUSI, Aria, "Beatrice di Tenda."

Musical Director and Conductor, Sig. MUZIO.

Ticket office, 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, Wall-st.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY,

A Drama, adapted from Octave Feuillet's celebrated story by Messrs. Pierrepoint Edwards and Lester Wallack, consisting of a prologue and five acts, entitled

THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.

The Overture, Incidental Choruses and Music, composed expressly for the occasion by

MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.

The new Scenery, by Isherwood. Correct and appropriate Costumes, by Messrs. Flanry & Benschoten. Furniture and Appointments, by Mr. Timoney. Machanical portion, by Mr. Becroft and assistants.

The Cast will be distributed as follows:

PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Desmarets, formerly of the French army	Mr. Mark Smith
Louise Vau Berger, formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house	Mrs. John Sefton

THE DRAMA.

Manuel, Steward to M. Laroque	Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Desmarets	Mr. Mark Smith
M. de Bevannes, a man of the world	Mr. Reynolds
Gaspar Laroque, an aged man, formerly Captain of a Privateer	Mr. Charles Fisher
Alain, confidential domestic	Mr. Young
M. Nouret, a Notary	Mr. Browne
Yvonnett, a Breton Shepherd	Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri	Mr. Hardy
Louis	Mr. Macdonald
Marguerite, daughter of Mme. Laroque	Mrs. Hoey
Mme. Aubrey, a relative of the Laroque family	Miss Mary Gannon
Mme. Laroque, daughter-in-law to Gaspar	Mrs. Vernon
Mlle. Helouin, a Governess	Miss Fanny Morant
Christine, a Breton peasant girl	Miss Fanny Reeves

TUESDAY,
MONEY.
WEDNESDAY,
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.
THURSDAY,
SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
FRIDAY,
A POPULAR DRAMA.
SATURDAY,
JOHN BULL.

In rehearsal:
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
HENRIETTE,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
LITTLE TREASURE.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT

Will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21,
AT
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
on which occasion will be produced a popular play.
Box-book now open.

WINTER GARDEN.
FIFTH WEEK OF MISS BATEMAN.
STILL INCREASING TRIUMPH.
LAST NIGHT OF JULIA,
LAST NIGHT OF BIANCA.

To make way for the new original drama, THE HUNCHBACK and THE ITALIAN WIFE can be played but ONCE MORE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 19,
For the ninth and last time,
THE HUNCHBACK.

JULIA	MISS BATEMAN
Master Walter	J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Sir Thomas Clifford	Edwin Adams
Modus	A. H. Davenport
Helen	Mrs. Chanfrau

And an excellent cast throughout.

Leader of the Orchestra......Mr. E. Mollenhauer

ON TUESDAY EVENING,
LAST PERFORMANCE OF BIANCA,
OR THE ITALIAN WIFE.

Will speedily be produced,
AN ORIGINAL DRAMA,
OF ABSORBING INTEREST,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR MISS BATEMAN, entitled
ROSA GREGORIO,
OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

With new and magnificent scenery by the celebrated artist, J. E. Hayes; new and characteristic music by Mr. E. Mollenhauer; singers, choruses, etc.; new dresses, properties and appointments.

Characters by MISS BATEMAN, Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Edwin Adams, T. De Walden, A. H. Davenport, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Hind, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Hind, and the whole company.

THE ALLEGHANIANS,
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS,
Will give a Concert
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
At the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
Assisted by
MRS. G. VANDENHOFF,
will give a Dramatic Reading from
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS,
At Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway,
On TUESDAY EVENING, 20th May.

PART I.—An abridgment of Macbeth.

PART II.—Elopement of Mr. Jingle and the Spinster Aunt, from the Pickwick Papers.

Tickets 50 cents. Hall open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MADAME ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS' Second Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert on MONDAY EVENING, May 19, assisted, kindly, by the following eminent artists: Mme. Strakosch, Mr. Ridolf, Mr. R. Goldbeck, Mr. C. H. Wels, Mr. W. Doelher, Mr. Villanova. Tickets $1. For sale at all the principal music stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on or before the 19th day of May, 1862.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 24th day of June, 1862.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto. And

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER.
} Commissioners.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JACOB J. VAN PELT and SARAH B. VAN PELT, his wife, Charles H. Corsen and Jonathan Beers, Assignees of Jacob J. Van Pelt, Joseph Grice, Jonathan Beers, John F. Wheaton, William H. Thompson and Harvey B. Lane, defendants.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the ninth day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, May 16, 1862.

KNOX & MASON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
my19-law6wM

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN TOTTENville, Staten Island, and the ferryboat *Clifton*, on Sunday evening last, a large old English lever GOLD WATCH and VEST CHAIN attached, numbered 5,820. It is a family relic, and the above reward will be paid, with the thanks of the owner, if taken to the store of Mr. PLAIN, No. 165 6th-av.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK OF THE DOG SHOW!
LAST WEEK OF THE DOG SHOW!

LAST WEEK OF THE DOG SHOW!
LAST WEEK OF THE DOG SHOW!
AN ENTIRE NEW FEATURE!
AN ENTIRE NEW FEATURE!

☞ Notwithstanding the Museum is crowded day and night by the first ladies and gentlemen of City and country, to witness this GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE, the Manager has introduced an entire new feature, viz.: a competition among the

EDUCATED PERFORMING DOGS!
EDUCATED PERFORMING DOGS!
EDUCATED PERFORMING DOGS!
EDUCATED PERFORMING DOGS!

Charming Exhibitions, showing the wonderful sagacity of the Dogs, will take place in the Lecture-room at intervals of nearly every hour. Some of the most delightful and extraordinary tricks and feats will be performed by these high-trained and sagacious animals. During all of this week the great National Dog Show will be

MUCH BETTER THAN EVER!
MUCH BETTER THAN EVER!
MUCH BETTER THAN EVER!
MUCH BETTER THAN EVER!

Every lady and gentleman declares that

THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!

FOUR THOUSAND CHOICE DOGS, including OVER FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS, were exhibited last week in the Museum for competition. From this immense number of beautiful specimens have been sifted, winnowed, and selected about

FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!

This "refining of pure gold" results in now giving the public a most incredible and truly unexampled opportunity of seeing at a glance the

CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE
CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE
CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE
CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE

of everything in the Canine World that can be produced and exhibited in

FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS!
FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS!
FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS!
FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS!

Including Mr. FRANCIS BUTLER'S
SIBERIAN BLOOD-HOUND,

whose GIANT proportions are more like a Horse than a Dog. A great number of other dogs are also on exhibition, representing every breed of dog known, including Singing Dogs, Laughing Dogs, Crying Dogs, Dancing Dogs, Performing Dogs, &c., &c.

This magnificent Dog has
TAKEN THE $1,000 PREMIUM.

☞ This magnificent collection of Dogs will continue on exhibition EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at all hours, from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. daily.

NOTICE.

☞ Rare specimens of finely educated or performing dogs may be entered for competition for Discretionary Premiums at any time this week.

All the other novelties of the Museum will also be on exhibition, including the renowned COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT! THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va. THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The splendid Drama,
NORA CREINA.
And the laughable Comedietta,
A DEAD SHOT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW,

June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES.

☞ One Hundred Babies have already been entered for competition, and secured their certificates. That being the number limited, the lists are closed, except to a few more Fat Babies, Twins, Triplets and Quaterns.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Sixth week of the
Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.

STELLA............MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,

whose superb vocalization has created a complete
FURORE OF ADMIRATION.
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST of the day.

Mr. Peter Richings..........as..........Dr. Mathanasius.

New Scenery, Novel Mechanism,
Gorgeous Costumes, Splendid Dances,
Full Chorus, Enlarged Orchestra.

The spectacle will be produced
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
THE SUCCESSFUL AND BEAUTIFUL DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE;
THE SEA OF ICE;
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH GREAT APPLAUSE.

Miss LAURA KEENE, in her great character of Ogarita, And the entire company in the cast.

New and beautiful scenery, new dresses, new music and properties.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,

PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST and 6TH-AV.
LAST WEEK OF THESE GREAT PERFORMANCES.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7,
And every Afternoon and Evening during the week,
CINDERELLA AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Produced for the
ESPECIAL AMUSEMENT OF THE JUVENILES.
And to introduce for the first time
Commodore FOOTE and Col. SMALL
In the characters of The Prince and Pedro,
SUPPORTED BY SEVENTY-FIVE CHILDREN.
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL.

All the Equestrian, Acrobatic and Gymnastic Stars.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Children to afternoon entertainments, 15 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!:

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, NO. 659 BROADWAY.—THE ALLEGHANIANS, vocalists and Swiss Bell Players.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE!
LANCET AND FRANK TEMPLE.

The match for $500 between the well-known black gelding *Lancet* and the favorite trotting horse *Frank Temple* will come off on the Fashion Course, on TUESDAY, May 20. It is to be mile heats in harness, best three in five. Tallman has charge of the black gelding, and *Frank Temple* is under the care of Hiram Woodruff. Boats from James-slip and 34th-st., every five minutes. Train from Hunter's Point at 1 o'clock. Fare reduced to ten cents.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

LECTURES.

SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE FOR the benefit of the Church of St. George the Martyr.—The Right Rev. H. SOUTHGATE, D. D., will deliver his lecture on *Incidents of Oriental Travel*, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 P. M., at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Tickets to admit a gentleman and lady 50 cents each, to be had at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Church Book Depository, No. 668 Broadway; New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, No. 5 Cooper Institute.

T. F. FRANK, Treasurer, No. 875 Broadway.

Committee—Montagnie Ward, No. 130 William-st.; Philip Pritchard, No. 33 Broadway; Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.—"The Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New-York," will hold its Fifty-sixth Anniversary on TUESDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock M., at the Institution, Bloomingdale. The Rev. Mr. Ewer will read the annual report, and deliver an address. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. Stages will be running every ten minutes between 10 and 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 32d-st., and also will be in readiness to return at the close of the meeting. At the close of the exercises, there will be an election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Should the weather be unfavorable, the Anniversary will be postponed to the first clear day.

Subscriptions become due at that time.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN will take place, WEDNESDAY, May 21, at the Home, Staten Island, at 12 o'clock. The Quarantine or Brighton boats (the latter from the foot of Cortlandt-st.) leave at 11 o'clock. Carriages can be procured at either of the landings. It is a short walk from the Snug Harbor Landing. A general attendance of the friends of the institution is requested.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILERS save over 30 per cent. of the fuel required for flue or plain cylinder boilers, while they have all the advantages of strength, cheapness and simplicity of construction, convenience and safety in use, claimed for either. Send for a circular to H. BOARDMAN, No. 84 Broadway, N. Y.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Curtis Rapidly Marching on Little Rock, Ark.

Another General Advance of General Halleck's Army.

BRISK SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINES.

Our Forces Under Arms, Expecting an Attack.

Before Corinth, Saturday, May 17.

The latest advices from Gen. Curtis are that his forces are between Learcy and Little Rock, Ark., and rapidly marching on the Capital. Gen. Rector has called on the militia and people generally to come out. Large numbers have applied to Gen. Curtis for protection, who desire to come under the old flag.

There was a general advance along our lines today towards Corinth. There was much skirmishing and several severe engagements. Gen. Sherman's Division lost forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded in attacking Russell's house, which the rebels have occupied for some time past, worrying the pickets. We succeeded in driving the enemy from his position back to his works.

Our men are under arms expecting an attack on Sunday morning. Among the killed rebels left on the ground was one with a sword, supposed to be an officer. Our forces, under Maj.-Gen. Sherman, still occupy Russell's house. Skirmishers from the Eighth Missouri, and only about three hundred yards from the enemy's breastworks. Several rifles were captured in the skirmish on the right. They are perfectly new and marked Breeze & Friemen, Bremen, and much superior to the rifles used by our sharpshooters, having a range of from twelve to fifteen hundred yards, while ours are only effective at about 1,000 yards. In all cases the dead rebels left on the field were shot in the head, and the wounded shot in the neck and breast. The enemy left on the field 40 killed and 100 wounded.

Deserters from Corinth report an entire absence of chloroform in their medical stores. There is probably none in the Confederacy. The weather is very warm, and the roads are quite dusty.

Cairo, Sunday, May 18.

The steamer from Pittsburgh Landing has arrived. The news is not important.

A picket skirmish had taken place lasting nearly two days. The rebels were driven back, but not until they succeeded in burning the bridge over the small stream four miles from Corinth. Twelve of our men are reported to have been wounded.

Deserters continue to report the scarcity of provisions in the rebel camp. Many of their cattle are starving for the want of forage.

Guerillas infest the country around Hickman and New-Madrid, and other points, committing depredations.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Rebel Gunboats on a Reconnoissance—Rumors about Beauregard.

Cairo, Sunday, May 18.

The latest news from the fleet states that several rebel gunboats came around Craigshead Point yesterday on a reconnoissance. The *Benton* opened fire as soon as they came within range, when the rebels retired.

The gunboat *Mound City* has been thoroughly repaired and has gone down to-night.

Passengers by the *Swan* give currency to the rumor that Gen. Bragg is in command at Corinth, Beauregard having been called to Virginia to reorganize the rebel army in the vicinity of Richmond.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Affairs in the Neighborhood of Springfield—A Young Heroine—The Jayhawkers—Secesh Women.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Springfield, Mo., Monday, May 5, 1862.

About fifteen miles northwest from Springfield lives a Union farmer named R. Not many days ago, as he was plowing in his field near his little log-cabin, a party of a dozen secesh marauders, or jayhawkers, as they are here called, rode up. Ten of them hid themselves in the brush; the other two came forward and said, "We have been here before, at night, and could not get what we wanted, because your stable was locked. We have come now in the daytime, and we want your horses, and we think we can get them." "Well," said Mr. R., "you are armed and I am not. It is hard, but I suppose I shall have to give them up." "And that's not all," replied one of the two; "we mean to take your horses, and we mean to take you too." "That's what you can't do," replied the sturdy old farmer. "You've got arms, and you can kill me, but you can't take me alive." Here one of the men stepped back a few paces, cocked his gun and took deliberate aim at his head. Just then Mr. R. heard footsteps in the direction of his house, and saw his daughter coming—a girl nearly grown, with a quiet face, but a look of bright intelligence beaming from her eyes. She had one hand under her apron, in which she carried his revolver. And what is more to the purpose, like many a Missouri girl, she knew how to use it. Ah! they are what a Cockney would call "stunning" girls in that neighborhood. One of them at least, I know, who came out of church, horsewhipped a young man in the presence of the congregation, and took his horse away from him, without the least diffidence or difficulty. This brave daughter never did that; but when near enough to her father she cast upon him a look of inquiry, which said: "Shall I shoot that man?" Her father shook his head. Then she spoke in a fearless, ordinary tone of voice, and said: "Father, did you see those Federals come to our house just now?" "No," said he. "There were ten of them," she added. The Jaykawker who was threatening her father's life, put up his gun. "Oh," said the other, "they were just our men who were in the brush. I saw them going that way myself." She turned to him and said: "I don't *think* they were your men. Anyway, they have got *short jackets* on," (cavalry.) Hereupon the horsethieves turned, mounted their steeds, and incontinently "vamosed the ranche."

"And when they next do rise abroad,
May I be there to see."

Meanwhile, the old farmer and his ingeniously bold girl returned to the house; when, without waiting to put on the saddle, he jumped on his fastest horse, rode to town to seek protection, and told his story to Mr. S., who repeated it to me. It is an "ower true tale."

These jayhawkers are the curse of Southwestern Missouri. Our soldiers took seventy stolen horses from a party of them, near the Granby Lead Mines, about two weeks ago. Eighty of the tribe were brought into this town as prisoners last week. Among them was a prominent Methodist preacher. A party of one or two hundred cavalry started from here yesterday to kill, capture, or disperse a gang of them in Dade County. They infest the borders of Kansas and Arkansas, but do not dare to come into this region. Some of these roving bands have commissions from Gen. Price. They play all manner of tricks, sometimes decoying Union men by displaying a United States flag, sometimes painting themselves like savage Indians. In the latter case, I seriously believe that no mercy should be shown them, *and no prisoners taken*. They think nothing of murdering a man for his boots.

As to the Secessionists here, they are very much like those of Winchester, Va., if Mr. Seward rightly described them, when he said, "The men are rational, the women are the devils." Oh, rebellion has set its seal, the seal of a curse, upon the foreheads of some women here. Their eyes glisten with the malignant cunning of a viper. It is well authenticated, I believe, that one woman in town for some time used the skull of a dead Union soldier for a *soap-dish* upon her washstand!

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Returning the Prisoners Captured at Pulaski—Experiences of a Flag of Truce—The Surrender of the Planter—A Bold Performance.

Port Royal, S. C., Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

When Fort Pulaski was taken by the troops under command of Gen. Benham, there were about twenty sick and wounded prisoners, whom it was consented should be returned to their homes, provided an equal number should be returned to us. Some of these were so much hurt and so seriously ill that they could not be removed with safety until within a week past. On Friday last, May 9, Capt. A. B. Ely, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. Benham, was sent up the Savannah River with a flag of truce and a communication from Gen. Benham to the commanding officer at Savannah, offering to return these sick and wounded, if a like number of our men should be sent to us by the enemy, neither to serve until regularly exchanged. Capt. Ely embarked on a small steamer, and having taken with him Lieut. O'Rorke, of the Engineer Corps from Fort Pulaski, steamed up the south channel of the Savannah, past our batteries on Bird Island, up to and beyond the mouth of St. Augustine Creek, where the lowermost of the rebel pickets were stationed. Here he was hailed, and stopped. A rebel steamer, the *St. Johns*, which was in full sight, immediately came down with a white flag flying, and inquired what was wanted. Capt. Ely replied that he had a communication for the commanding officer at Savannah; and quietly asked if he should not go on board the *St. Johns*. The Captain not only took him and Lieut. O'Rorke on board, but upon his pressing his desire to see Gen. Lawton, whom he had then learned was in command at Savannah, offered to take him directly up to the city. The *St. Johns* turned about and steamed up through a part of the rebel obstructions in the river, and past some of their batteries, almost to Fort Jackson, when an officer came on board, and expressing great displeasure that these officers had been suffered to penetrate so far within their lines, took the communication, forwarded it to Gen. Lawton, and ordered the boat back again, saying that an answer would be returned by flag of truce to our lines. The next day Capt. Ely fearing the rebels might undertake to send their flag with answer down to, and within our lines, went up the river again early in the day and met the rebel steamer *Ida*, and received an answer, declining the proposition made by Gen. Benham.

On Friday, among the rebel officers who came on board the *St. Johns* were, Capts. Tifton, Anderson, and Shoop, Lieut. Hunter, and Dr. Fripps. On Saturday Major Anderson and Capt. Eliot came down. A very correct knowledge of the enemy's defences was obtained by Capt. Ely. What they thought of this operation at Savannah will appear from the following extract from the Savannah *Republican* of May 10:

The Yankee Flag of Truce.—Considerable stir was caused in our city yesterday forenoon, by the announcement that a flag of truce was coming up the river from Fort Pulaski. It appears that an unarmed Federal steamer, bearing a flag of truce, came up to within a short distance of Mackay's Point, between 12 and 1 o'clock, having actually passed our pickets without any effort on their part to arrest her progress. They should be able to make some explanation of such an extraordinary omission. What is still worse, the steamer *St. Johns*, a mere transport, Capt. King, seeing the Federal vessel approaching, wholly without authority, steamed down the river to meet her, and actually took off two of her officers, and was bringing them up the river in full view of our lower batteries, when she was arrested a short distance below them by an officer sent out by the commandant of the post.

For the very singular and unauthorized conduct of Capt. King, he was forthwith ordered under arrest. Nobody doubts his loyalty, but so grievous a mistake, to call it by no harder name, proves that he is not the man to be trusted with public duties on the outposts. Everybody is astonished by his imprudence and want of even ordinary forethought.

And on the other hand, we are not so sure but that it would have been right to retain the Federal officers as prisoners. They knew very well that an officer alone was authorized to receive them, and when they took advantage of the indiscretion of Capt. King, they forfeited the courtesies of war.

The simple fact was, that Capt. Ely, by his cool and quiet pushing ahead, took them entirely by surprise.

Monday, however, Maj.-Gen. Pemberton, commanding the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, sent a flag of truce, with a communication, offering an exchange of prisoners, man for man, to the number of six hundred. This Gen. Benham was obliged to decline, from want of both the men and the authority.

Wednesday, May 14, the authorities at Port Royal were gratified by receiving intelligence of one of the most heroic acts of the war. It appears that Gen. Ripley, commanding at Charleston, had a steamer called the *Planter*, of very light draft, but capable of carrying some 1,400 bales of cotton, which he used about the harbor and in transporting ordnance, &c., from point to point. This boat was manned by a crew of colored men, and they conceived the idea of running away with the boat and taking their families with them. This plan was under advice by them for several weeks, waiting for a favorable opportunity to put in operation. Two of their number, Simeon and Ben, growing impatient, and fearing the risks in that way, escaped last week, and succeeded in getting to Edisto to our troops, floating part of the way on two planks lashed together. The others waited their chance. They one night got their families on board, but were prevented from getting away by the unexpected presence of a white man. Finally, on Monday night, May 12, they got their families on board a small steamer, and Tuesday morning, by daylight, got up steam and backed out from the wharf where they were, telling the sentinel that they were going early to put some guns on Fort Ripley, a new fort erecting at the Middle Ground, and that they had four guns on board for that purpose. They steamed round to the other wharf, took on board their associates, and then boldly pushed down the harbor, directly under and past Fort Sumter, giving the usual signal as they passed by, and made their way out to our fleet, running up a white flag as they got to the Bar. The names of those who executed this bold operation are as follows: Robert Small, Pilot, and, as he called himself, Captain *pro tem*; John Small and Alfred Gradine, Engineers; Abraham Jackson, Gabriel Turno, William Morrison, Sam. Chisholm, Abraham Alston and David ——, with five women and three children.

They brought away four valuable guns—one of them a hundred-pounder Parrot. Robert says that sugar is 50 cents, beef 37 cents, bacon 75 cents, ham $1 25, tea, $5 00, coffee, $1 50 per pound, and salt $20 per sack of three bushels, in Charleston.

Such heroism should not go unrewarded. Gen. Hunter and Gen. Benham ordered the women to be provided for at Beaufort, and the Navy took charge of the boat and the men; but they deserve something more. They brought with them the news of the evacuation of Norfolk.

FEDERAL.

Commodore Dupont's Report of the Surrender of the Planter.

Washington, Sunday, May 18.

The following interesting report from Commander Parrott has been received at the Navy Department, having been forwarded by Commodore Dupont:

U. S. Steamship Augusta, Off Charleston, May 13, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the rebel armed steamer *Planter* was brought out to us this morning from Charleston, by eight contrabands, and delivered up to the squadron. Five colored women and three children are also on board. She carried one 32-pounder and one 24-pounder howitzer, and has also on board four large guns, which she was engaged in transporting. I send her to Port Royal at once, in order to take advantage of the present good weather. I send Charleston papers of the 12th, and the very intelligent contraband who was in charge will give you the information which he has brought off. I have the honor to request that you will send back as soon as convenient the officers and crew sent on board.

Commodore Dupont, in forwarding this dispatch, says in relation to the rebel schooner *Planter*:

She was the armed dispatch and transportation steamer attached to the Engineer Department at Charleston, under Brig.-Gen. Ripley, whose bark a short time since was brought to the blockading fleet by several contrabands. The bringing out of this steamer, under all the circumstances, would have done credit to any one. At 4 in the morning, in the absence of the Captain, who was on shore, she left her wharf, close to the Government office and head-quarters, with the Palmetto and Confederate flags flying—passed the successive forts, saluted as usual by blowing the steam whistle. After getting beyond the range of the last gun she hauled down the rebel flags, and hoisted a white one. The *Onward* was the inside ship of the blockading squadron in the main channel, and was preparing to fire when her commanders made out the white flag. The armament of the steamer is a 32-pounder or pivot, and a fine 24-pounder howitzer. She has, beside, on her deck, four other guns—one, 7-inch rifled—which were to be taken on the morning of the escape to the new fort on the middle ground. One of the four belonged to Fort Sumter, and had been struck in the rebel attack on the Fort on the muzzle. Robert Small, the intelligent slave and pilot of the boat, who performed this bold feat so skillfully, informed me of this fact, presuming it would be a matter of interest to us to have possesion of this gun. This man, Robert Small, is superior to any who have come into our lines, intelligent as many of them have been. His information has been most interesting, and portions of it of the most importance.

The steamer is a quite valuable acquisition to the squadron, by her good machinery and very light draught. The officer in charge brought her through St. Helena Sound, and by the inland passage down Beaufort River, arriving here at 10 last night. On board the steamer when she left Charleston were eight men, five women and three children. I shall continue to employ Small as a pilot on board the *Planter*, for inland waters, with which he appears to be very familiar.

I do not know whether, in the views of the Government, the vessel will be considered a prize, but if so, I respectfully submit to the Department the claims of the man Small, and his associates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer Commanding, &c.

FORT PULASKI AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of the New-Haven Palladium.

Fort Pulaski, Monday, May 4.

It is now more than three weeks since Pulaski was taken. During the time which has intervened our men, aided by one company of the Third Rhode Island, have been busily employed in clearing away the rubbish which they themselves caused, carting new brick and preparing the crumbled walls for a speedy rebuilding. The wooden dwellings in the vicinity of the fort, some of which were badly riddled by erring shots, have been repaired by our carpenters, and now serve for quartering troops, for hospitals, bakeries, &c. A large dock, connected with us by means of a plank road, affords an excellent place for landing supplies from vessels, thereby obviating the mud and water process that had to be resorted to in our previous location. Around the interior of the fort were "blindages"—huge sticks of timber, measuring from twelve to sixteen inches square and thirty feet in length, and in number about seventeen hundred. These were leaned against the walls at an angle of 45°. By this artificial process the inmates hoped to baffle the effect of our shell, but all their plans were unavailing. The James projectile, and the mortar shells were driven through them as easily as though they were but paste. These have all been pulled down and dragged outside of the *demilune*. Deep ditches which were dug to counteract the effect of bursting shell have been filled in; heavy embankments and "traverses" thrown up for protection have been leveled off—all improvements like these, not only give us more room for evolutions, but also add to the general appearance of our new home, and remove the spirit of desolation and ruin that seemed to pervade every work and corner when first we entered here.

It is no uncommon thing for the workmen on the outer walls to find the conical Parrott shell imbedded in solid brick masonry to a depth of five feet—I mean, of course, the unexploded ones, that failed on account of the percussion cap on the cone not igniting.

The work of rebuilding is under the superintendence of Lieut. O'Rourke, of the Regular Army. It is not intended to ever replace what is undone, as brick forts hereafter will be among the things that were. Simply patch it up, so as to make it tenantable, and leave it in that condition.

A few days subsequent to the surrender of the place, the water in the moat was drawn off, and our men busied themselves for days, at intervals, in dragging for and fishing up articles of personal property, and likewise arms, equipments, &c., which the rebels, instead of honorably surrendering them, had thrown into the mud. A package of some eighty letters, which, when found, were lying in close proximity to a daguerreotype of some Southern miss, were unfortunately so water-soaked as to be illegible, and consequently no "secrets" betrayed to Yankee curiosity. Huge bowie-knives, probably fashioned with the intention of making our hair stand on end at the mere sight of them, were consigned to a like watery grave, while muskets, rifles, bayonets, swords, &c., were found in rich abundance.

What spare time the men get between hours of drill or labor, they amuse themselves in a variety of ways—fishing, hunting fowl on the land, and crocodiles in the river. One of the latter was killed a few days since, which measured nine feet from tip to tip.

Prof. Starkweather is here with his balloon, the *Washington*, and will make an ascension to-morrow, wind and weather permitting. The balloon is to be inflated, moved to a steamboat, and taken up the river as far as practicable, so that whoever accompanies him will have a fair chance of seeing the sights in Savannah, in advance of us, who are obliged to wait a time with patience, until the train is ready to move forward.

A COLORED BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

New-York, Friday, May 16.

I think I may venture to state the fact—a fact upon which I am satisfied there is no mistake—that a brigade of colored men, to be officered by whites, is now raising in this City and vicinity. I obtain my information from a gentlemen who has seen the rolls. The chief command will be vested in Lieut.-Col. Creighton, formerly of the Wilson Fire Zouaves. One of the regiments will be commanded by a Captain of the First Fire Zouaves, a resident of the Fifth Ward, and another by Capt. Peter McDermott, a personage who gained some notoriety during the fillibuster war in Nicaragua.

I am further informed that the uniforms of those dusky men-of-war will consist of a scarlet dress coat, light blue pantaloons, and a Zouave red cap. The rolls, to-day, exhibited sixteen hundred names. The entire brigade will consist of 4,000 men. The contract for the uniforms has just been executed by a military clothing establishment in Broadway. The recruiting of these negroes has been kept as quiet as possible, but the enterprise at length began to assume proportions so imposing that concealment was no longer possible. The character of vessels to convey the brigade to its destination—wherever that may be—was to-day a subject of negotiation between the Government agent and private parties.

ANOTHER PRIZE CAPTURED.

Report of Commodore Dupont to the Navy Department.

Washington, Sunday, May 18.

The following was received, to-day, at the Navy Department:

Flag-ship Wabash, Port Royal Harbor, S. C., Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report the capture, on the 10th, of the schooner *Maria Teresa* by the United States gunboat *Unadilla*. She was formerly pilot-boat No. 10. Lieut.-commanding Collins sent her to New-York for adjudication. I send by United States steamer *Massachusetts* the master and crew of the schooner *Flash*, which vessel was captured by the *Restless*, and sent to New-York for adjudication. The crew had abandoned the schooner, and were escaping to the mainland with the papers, when taken by the boats of the *Onward*. I forward by the *Massachusetts* the papers, directing them to the United States Prize Commissioners, New-York. I also send by the same steamer five of the crew of the schooner *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*, captured by the *Ottawa*, on the 6th inst.; also five of the crew of the schooner *Albert*, captured by the *Huron*, together with two passengers who were on board at the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-Officer commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

To Hon. Gideon S. Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Ocean House, Newport.—It gives us much pleasure to be able to state that the Ocean House, in this City, has been re-leased by Messrs. Kerner & Birch, the well-known and popular proprietors of the Clarendon, New-York. The superior style in which this celebrated Summer hotel has been kept for several years past, by these most competent and gentlemanly landlords, commends the house to travelers in the strongest manner. We, therefore, have no doubt but that the Ocean House, notwithstanding the disastrous war in which the country is engaged, will be the resort of very many health and pleasure seeking visitors during the coming watering season.—*Newport Advertiser.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

A Skirmish at Lynden, on the Manassas Gap Railroad—One of Our Men Killed and Fourteen Taken Prisoners.

Rectortown, Va., Saturday, May 17.

A detachment of 19 men of Company O, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, who reached Lynden, Va., on the 15th, a short time in advance of reinforcements to that place, was attacked by a body of about 450 cavalry, who dashed upon them from four directions. The men resisted them with sharp firing under shelter of a dépôt, which bears severe marks of the contest. They were overpowered, and lost 1 killed and 14 taken prisoner. The balance of the company came up, charged the cavalry, and compelled them to beat a hasty retreat, with some loss.

Killed—Corporal Sneath.

Captured—Corporal E. Baker; privates W. Glazier, J. Salkeld, T. White, G. Banersacks, J. M. Frink, W. Cave, G. Snyder, A. Mills, J. Rinard, C. Maxwell, of Company M, and three privates of First Michigan Cavalry, Companies H and I.

LATER FROM NEWBERN.

Arrival of the Transport Gen. Burnside—Nothing New of Interest—Health of the Troops Good.

The United States transport *Gen. Burnside*, Capt. Wilcox, from Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras, 40 hours, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having on board 165 sick and wounded soldiers, and 75 officers and privates on furlough. She has also a very large mail from Newbern, Roanoke and Hatteras, and 600 packages merchandise consigned to Adams & Co.'s Express.

Nothing of interest had transpired at Newbern. Gen. Burnside returned to Newbern from Roanoke on the 13th to review the troops. The troops are all in good health.

The following are the passengers by the *Gen. Burnside*: Lieut.-Col. Roble, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers; Maj. S. A. Allen, Capt. E. E. Lapham, Capt. L. E. Kent, Fourth Rhode Island; Lieut. J. A. Green, Ninth New-York Volunteers; Capt. J. H. Clark, Sixth New-Hampshire Volunteers; Prof. B. Mallefert, Engineer Corps; Dr. Stone, Twenty-third Massachusetts; L. P. Walcott, C. H. Foster, of North Carolina; H. Hayne, — New-York Volunteers; L. Kraught.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gottschalk once more appears at Niblo's Saloon to-morrow evening, with such a congregation of musical talent as rarely assist in a single concert, and there is little doubt that, late in the season as this appearance may be, it will be as crowded by the fashionable and musical population of the City as have been the most paying of his preceding concerts.

Upon Saturday evening Messrs. Mills and Mollenhauer gave the last of their Classical Soirees. The programme was most liberally arranged, and we must compliment E. Mollenhauer warmly on the style in which he played his own "Concert Etude"—although it could scarcely have a right to be considered as a piece of "classical" music—and S. B. Mills for the wonderful precision and grace of his rendering of Beethoven's "Sonata," op. 10, No. 3. If in any respect it might be considered deficient, it was so in largeness—not power—of style. Beethoven more essentially demands from the hands of his instrumental translator a broad and large handling than any other of the greater masters. This was more positively forced upon our notice by the same pianist's translation with H. Mollenhauer, of the variations for piano and violoncello, by Mendelssohn, op. 17, which was given by either artist with refined and consummate taste. The other musical selections for the evening were Beethoven's Quartette, in F minor, No. 11, op. 95, and a Trio from Rubinstein, with which we have a standing and pleasant acquaintance.

Madame Ernestine de Villiers has a concert at Dodworth's Hall this evening. Madame Strakosch is the principal vocalist, and Messrs. Robert Golbeck, Doehler and Wels the instrumental performers.

Extended notice of theatrical subjects is, at this particular juncture, not only unnecessary, but impossible; unnecessary, because no dramatic novelty has been brought out to be enthusiastically dilated on; and impossible, because war news crowds out everything that has not a direct bearing on the great struggle on which the whole energies and attention of the country are engaged. The theatres are immensely prosperous, it is true; but they are trading on what may be called paid-up capital, and, therefore, like the money-market, not speculating themselves, give no occasion for speculation on the part of those who write about them. All that can be said of them is, that with the revival of a number of formerly-successful pieces, they are reviving the flush times of by-gone seasons.

Wallack's—First in mention, as in general deserts, as hitherto, got along splendidly with its old comedies. As this present season draws toward a close, however, and the thermometer shows an upward tendency, a lighter class of pieces is being made the staple of entertainment. Sheridan, Colman and Company are shelved in favor of some of those pleasant little productions which enterprising appropriaters from the French have heretofore palmed off upon the public as their own. "The School for Scandal" and "Speed the Plough" give way to "Everybody's Friend" and "Americans in Paris," a change that we candidly confess is rather agreeable than otherwise. Moreover, about this time, benefits begin to be the order of the evening, announced to the public by the advertisement of specially-varied and attractive bills. Thus, for instance, Mr. Lester Wallack has his benefit to-night, reproducing "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." On Wednesday, Mrs. Hoey—the best-esteemed lady and most popular actress on the American stage—is tendered her annual testimonial. What will be played that evening has not yet been revealed, but one or more good pieces are sure to be given.

"Geraldine," at the Winter Garden, has been the newest play of the week, in the leading part of which Miss Bateman has culled fresh laurels. Her success, as the heroine of her mother's work, has been most decided. The intensity of passion and power thrown into the last scene was immense, and it deserves to be classed as Miss Bateman's greatest triumph. On Friday she took her benefit, when the "Stranger" and "The Honeymoon" were done. This evening, the "Hunchback" will be performed; to-morrow, "The Honeymoon." On Wednesday, a new five act drama written by Mr. De Walden, and entitled "Rosa Gregorio; or the Corsican Vendetta," will be produced.

"Reason and Folly" has been withdrawn from the stage of Miss Keene's theatre, and "The Sea of Ice" substituted. Last Wednesday Miss Keene took her benefit, when the house was crowded.

At Niblo's Garden "The Enchantress" is still upon the bills, Miss Richings singing and playing the part of *Stella*. There is no doubt that Miss Richings is the best singer on the dramatic stage, and that her vocalism has been the salvation of the piece.

Nixon's Circus has been for several weeks now one of the best entertainments in the City. Some of the most popular equestrians and gymnastic performers of the day belong to the company. The leading feature of the programme, though, is the pantomime of "Cinderella," wherein Commodore Foote and Col. Small, the two smallest specimens of the human family, excepting Nutt, sustain the principal characters.

It is needless to say that the dog-show at Barnum's has turned out a tremendous success. The show is a success of the very largest dimensions, so far as the dogs are concerned, and it necessarily follows that the public should contribute its share to make that success complete. The public never fails to do this when the Museum and Barnum are in question. On this side of the Atlantic so fine a collection of dogs has never been dreamt about before. From the gigantic Siberian bloodhound to the most diminutive of rat annihilators, dogs of all sizes, and of every variety nearly under Heaven, send in delegations. Even that extraordinary breed—unknown here until about a year ago—the "rebel" dog, is represented. He is a harmless-looking dog enough, and seems quite insensible to the stigma sought to be fastened on him by calling him "Jeff. Davis." He even wags his tail in the most hardened, reckless kind of way when "Jeff." is said to him. The audacious creature will, no doubt, continue to do this [illegible] his dinners, and he is made to feel that it is more than likely he will be hanged at the close of the exhibition. It would be impossible to enter into a detailed description of the individual members of this canine Congress—there are too many of them. But they are worth seeing, and some of them are the noblest, or most beautiful, or most curious looking animals that ever raised a bark. Mr. Butler, who has the entire superintendence of the show, understands dogs, and dogs understand him; and, when he doesn't keep them in perfect order, Commodore Nutt takes a hand in, and soon reduces the most refractory of howlers to subordination.

This week dogs of histrionic attainments make their canine bows to a discriminating public. Some of the most accomplished poodles in existence are said to have been secured by Mr. Barnum. We had almost forgotten to mention that in the legitimate dramatic line of business there is to be a constant change of performance in the lecture room.

Mr. George Vandenhoff, assisted by Mrs. Vandenhoff, will give a reading from Shakespeare and Dickens to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Hall.

Personal.

Lieut.-Gov. Salomon, who succeeds to the Gubernatorial Chair of the State of Wisconsin by the tragical death of Louis P. Harvey, was born at Halberstadt, in Prussia, in 1828; was educated at the University of Berlin, but came to the United States before his 20th year was completed. Here he began the study of the law—first at Manitowoc and then at Milwaukee, and in a short time was admitted to the bar. In 1856 he voted for James Buchanan, though in local politics he has always favored the election of the best man, regardless of political questions. At the last Presidential election he supported Mr. Lincoln, and he is to-day a supporter of the most vigorous war measures. Gov. Salomon is not a professional politician; and has been claimed by both the Democratic and the Republican Parties in his State. He was nominated to the Lieutenant-Governorship by the Republicans, and elected on the Republican ticket by a plurality, over the straight Democratic candidate, of 5,471. Gov. Salomon has three brothers in the army, and all have seen service and taken part in battles in this war. Two were in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where Lyon fell, one as Colonel and the other as Captain of the Fifth Missouri. He who was then captain is now Colonel of the Ninth Missouri. The third brother is a private in the ranks.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A New and Dangerous Counterfeit.—An attempt was made on Saturday evening to put in circulation counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of America, of this City. Quite a number of the up-town shopkeepers were swindled by the rogues before the fraud was detected. It seems that the counterfeiters had formed a plan to circulate these spurious notes simultaneously in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and had it not been for the telegraph and the Police, they would doubtless have succeeded in defrauding the community of thousands of dollars. The notes are finely engraved, or photographed, so as to resemble very closely the genuine $5 bills of this Bank, and but for the fact that the paper is coarse and poor, the best of judges would be deceived by them. James Smith was arrested for passing one upon Mr. Ellery Denison, of No. 403 Hudson-street. Justice Quackenbush committed the accused for examination. Several other parties, who are known to the Police, will probably be arrested to-day for the same offence.

A Philadelphian Robbed in Broadway.—At a late hour on Saturday night Mr. Isaac Aaron, of Philadelphia, was robbed in Broadway, near Walker-street, of his pocket-book, which contained $41 in money. The offence was committed by a woman of the town, named Alice Flanagan. Officer Burke, of the Fifth Ward, took the offender into custody. When she was brought to the Police Court, yesterday, it appeared that Aaron was not the only sufferer at the hands of Alice on Saturday night. Michael Hughes, of No. 475 Pearl-street, testified that the same woman robbed him of $6 in Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel. Justice Brennan committed the accused to prison, in default of $1,000 bail in each case. The complainants were held to bail in $300 each, to appear as witnesses against her.

The Police and the Liquor-Dealers.—Thomas Reeves, John O'Reilly, Herman Ruggles, John Brennan and Peter Tiemann were brought before Justice Brennan, yesterday, upon the charge of selling liquor on Sunday, in violation of law. They were each held to bail in the sum of $100 to answer. Ten parties were brought before Justice Quackenbush, and disposed of in a similar manner for the same offence.

Seriously Stabbed.—A school teacher named John E. Willis was arrested, yesterday, upon the charge of stabbing Andrew Wright, of No. 12 Jones-street, in the thigh. The wound, which was inflicted with a sharp-pointed knife, is said to be a dangerous one. The accused was held in the sum of $500 to appear before the Court of Sessions.

The Great Eastern.

This colossal vessel will not be opened to the public for several days. She is lying in the stream, between Canal-street and Hoboken; and, though in an orderly and cleanly condition, will have to be discharged of cargo before fit for general inspection. She has not been, so far as exterior appearance goes, much altered since the time she was previously here; yet she will still prove an interesting and attractive exhibition. Such alterations as she has received have been made chiefly on the mechanical parts of her equipment, and in the *personnel* of her officers. She has a new commander—Capt. Paton—an experienced sailor, and a gentleman who thoroughly understands the art of achieving popularity amongst his passengers. Capt. Paton's mates and other subordinates are nearly all different from those who first came over in the ship. The only one of prominence who still retains his position is Chief-Engineer McLean. The defects in the steering apparatus, which caused disaster on the last voyage, have been, as the constructors believe, triumphantly remedied. The steering apparatus is now so arranged that, if it fail on the upper or spar-deck, it can be handled on two of the lower decks, and additions in the way of canvas have been made to enable the ship to hold her own in a gale, even if the rudder happens to get out of order.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. J. C. Caldwell, of Maine; Col. Watrous, of Minnesota; Major Ten Eyck, of the U. S. Army, and lady; A. McDowell, of St. Louis; E. P. Williams, of the U. S. Navy, and Dr. William Grosvenor, of Providence, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Signors Muzio and Brignoli, arrived from Philadelphia on Saturday last and put up the Everett House.

Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, from Port Royal; S. E. Gregory, of Montreal, and Cornelius Walfore, of England, are at the Astor House.

Col. Ellison, Col. Higginson, Col. Bradford, and W. P. Power, of the British Army, from Canada; Dr. J. A. Otis, and G. McClellan, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge A. O. Aldis, of Vermont; J. S. Whitney, of Boston; Mr. Davies, of the Royal Navy; Mons. de T. Janson, from Paris, France; Lieut. Wm. Chaumley, from Fort Pulaski, and R. Stephens, D. A. Stoddart and Jno. Bateman, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Robertson, Capt. Mayer, Capt. Clark and W. W. Bishop, from North Carolina; Capt. Brown, of Washington, and Capt. Burke, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. Turner, of the British Army, from Canada, and A. McBride, and G. Raymond, of Canada, are at the La Farge House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fire in the Swill-Milk Stables.

A STAMPEDE AMONG THE STUMP-TAILS—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE "MILK-MAIDS."

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the cow-stables attached to the distillery of S. L. Husted & Son, made famous a few years ago by the exposures in Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* and the investigations which followed these exposures. The distillery is located on the block bounded by Flushing, Park and Franklin avenues and Ryerson-street. The fire was first discovered in some hay for horses that had been stored in the loft of one of the buildings, and before the progress of the fire could be stayed the stables occupied by Albert Freeman, Peter Clark and George Meshendorf, capable of accommodating (in the manner cows are usually packed in swill-milk stables) about two hundred cows, were destroyed. The manufacturers of the swill in these establishments own the stables and let them out to other parties, who manufacture the milk. When the alarm was given, there was great consternation among the employes of the place, for they experienced the utmost difficulty in getting the live stock beyond reach of the fire. Many of the cows were in such a weak condition that they were thrown down and trampled upon by the more recent additions to the stock, and several will have to be braced up before they can undergo the process of milking again. The miserable condition of the cows generally, thus summarily turned into the street for public inspection, excited the commisseration of all classes of citizens—always excepting the "milk-maids" engaged about the distillery, who affected to consider the cows of the best kind, and were disposed to keep [illegible] of any one to [illegible] [illegible] in particular, being [illegible] feet, being unable to stand, attracted [illegible] attention, and yet the lookers-on were [illegible] that she gave the best milk of any animal in the [illegible] country. There were all kinds of apologies for cows in the lot, turned loose—long tails, short tails, [illegible] tails, and some with no tails at all. Their [illegible] were in every conceivable condition, from a [illegible] stump down to stumps in every degree of [illegible] tion—some in rags and others without. It was a most pitiable and disgusting spectacle. Messrs. Heusted & Son estimate their loss at $1,000. The occupants of the cow stables refused to make any estimate of their loss, but it could not have been very heavy, except what may result from the [illegible] exposure of their animals.

City Court Calendar for this Day—Nos. [illegible] 31, 63, 64.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The following-named persons have been elected as officers of this Association for the ensuing year: O. Vincent Coffin, President; Chas. E. Copeland, W. F. Herbert, Chas. H. Oliver, John J. Kyle, J. S. Hesford, Leonard Beebe, Vice-Presidents; E. D. Barker, Corresponding Secretary; C. H. Righter, Recording Secretary; J. D. W. Grady, Treasurer; Henry White, Librarian; Thos. H. Messenger, H. B. Auten, Joseph Higgins, R. S. Bussing, George Hugg, L. W. Manchester, Managers.

Mortality.—During the week ending Saturday there were 101 deaths in this city. Males, 56; females, 45.

Markets.

Buffalo, Saturday, May 17.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat very quiet; sales of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at 87½c.; White Winter Michigan at $1 16. Corn steady; sales at 35c.@36½c. for new, 39½c.@40c. for old. Oats firm. Barley market better; sales Chicago at 66c. Whisky in good demand; sales 500 bbls. at 22c, closing a shade firmer. Canal Freights steady, at 12½c. on Wheat, 12c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bush els Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn. No returns from the Canal office.

Oswego, Saturday, May 17.

Flour steady, at $4 75 for Fancy. Wheat market closes dull; sales, 3,800 bushels choice White Canada at $1 19. 4,500 bushels ordinary White at $1 06; Amber Indiana is held at $1 10. Corn quiet. Old Illinois is held at 42c.@43c. Canal Freights unchanged; on Flour, 36c.; Wheat, 9c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,156 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour. 70,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 5,700 bushels Rye.

Chicago, Saturday, May 17.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat steady but 1c. lower, at 79¼c. for No. 1; 69½c.@70c. for No. 2. Corn ½c. lower, at 29c. for mixed in store. *Receipts*—5,300 bbls. Flour; 2,600 bushels Wheat; 66,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—7,200 bbls. Flour; 51,000 bushels Wheat; 112,000 bushels Corn. Freights firm. Exchange unchanged; gold 3 ⅌ cent. premium.

Milwaukee, Saturday, May 17.

Flour, no demand. Wheat dull, at 80c. for No. 1; 69c. for No. 2. *Receipts*—59,000 bushels Wheat.

[Advertisement.]

$1 Clothes Wringers.—Wrings beautifully, and fits any tub. Agents wanted in every town. Address, inclosing $1, Pierre D. Van Hoesen, No. 87 South-street, up stairs. N. B.—Patent rights for sale.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Gazelle, from Mayaguez, P. R.—Jose L. Bello, Pedro Bras.

In schr. Euphemia, from Ponce, P. R.—Alfred A. Correa, Esq., of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 40 | Sun sets.... 7 13 | Moon rises... 12 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 15 | Gov. Island. 1 04 | Hell Gate.... 2 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 18.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Burnside, Wilcox, Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras 40 hours, with mails and 165 sick and wounded soldiers, and 75 officers and privates on furlough, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Fortress Monroe 27 hours, to Fox & Livingston. Left the transports Illinois, Vanderbilt and Ericsson, waiting orders to be discharged from service.

U. S. steam transport Herald, Rogers, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to H. P. Farrington.

French gunboat Renaudin, Commander Le Cardinal, Havana 6 ds. She mounts 2 guns, and has a crew of 83 men.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Gondar, (prize, of Liverpool, England,) Acting Master Thatcher, Fort Macon 12 ds. Was captured at the taking of Fort Macon by Gen. Burnside's expedition. She has a full cargo of spirits turpentine, resin and cotton, and was waiting a favorable opportunity to run the blockade for Liverpool.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Mayaguez, P. R., May 4, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Sld. in co. with schr. Carrol, for Philadelphia, and brig Peacock, for New-York. May 8, lat. 25 47, lon. 69 10, spoke schr. Trident, from Porto Rico for New-York, and was in co. 5 ds., with light winds.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Black, Trinidad, Port Spain, April 30, with cocoa and old metal to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. On the outward passage to Barbados, April 12, in lat. 29 49, lon. 58 30, fell in with Br. schr. Gold Hunter, of Prince Edward's Island, dismasted and out of provisions. Took off the captain and crew and landed them at Barbados. She had been dismasted on Dec. 24, when 3 ds. out from Halifax for New-York.

Brig Arabella, Lindsay, Aspinwall 26 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Euphemia, Bayley, Ponce, P. R., May 2, with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co. May 14, lat. 35 18, lon. 75, spoke brig Sarah Flagg, from Arroyo for New-York.

Schr. Shark, Beaston, Port Royal 6 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co., bringing 453 bags of cotton to Hiram Barney.

Schr. Virginia, (of Brookhaven,) Hawkins, Ponce, P. R., May 2, with sugar to Sturges & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Euphemia, for New-York; brig Resolute, for do.

Schr. E. Smith, (of Harwich,) Snow, Port Maria, Jam., May 2, with logwood, &c., to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. C. F. Young, (of Camden,) Packard, Remedios May 5, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Baltimore 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. Kent Right, ——, Trenton, N. J., mdse.

Schr. Kate Gardiner, Wilson, Trenton, N. J., mdse.

Schr. Kossuth, Burns, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Gardner, Teal, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Worden, Bridgeport, with stone.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Moonlight, Tuttle, Greenport, in ballast.

Schr. Tyrone, Pinham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

WIND—Sunset, S., with fog.

Below.

French war steamer Montezuma.
Brig Sarah Flagg, from West Indies.
Brig Lucy Darling, (Br.)
Prize schr. Gen. C. C. Pinckney, 10 ds. from Charleston.
Also one bark and two brigs.

Miscellaneous.

At a meeting of the passengers held on board the transport steamer Gen. Burnside, May 17, Col. J. C. Robie presiding, and Charles Henry Foster acting as Secretary, it was voted: That our warmest thanks are hereby tendered to Capt. D. D. Wilcox, commanding the steamer Gen. Burnside, for his kind and courteous treatment during the passage from Newbern. His demeanor to us all has been generous and gentlemanly, and it is due to his care and vigilant attention to our wants that a trip, which from the roughness of the weather on the first day, and the crowded condition of the vessel, might have been, had we been left to another, exceedingly disagreeable, was rendered most comfortable and pleasant. His table has been sumptuously spread and attentively served, and nothing that was attainable for our accommodation has been neglected.

Spoken, &c.

Gen. Knox—schr., from Arroyo, P. R., for Norwich, May 4, lat. 22 20, lon. 68 10.

Kentucky—brig, Carver, from Portland for Matanzas, 9 ds. out, May 10, lat. 29 38, lon. 72 30.

Union—whaling schr., from Boston, cruising, 34 ds. out, no oil, May 15, lat. 36 20, lon. 74 48.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 2, bark ——, for New-Haven, wtg. cargo; brigs Forrest State, for Boston, ldg.; Robert Mowe for New-York, do.; schr. E. de Hart, for do., to sail May 2.

At Trinidad, Port Spain, April 30, bark Helen Maria, Marshall, from Philadelphia, for Cienfuegos in a few ds.; schr. J. M. Houston, do do. in a few ds.; Br. brig Alice, hence, for St. Thomas in 3 ds.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 4, schr. Edward Lameyer, Bayley, for New-York, to sail 6th; schr. Frances Newton, Redman, for New-Haven, unc.

At Ponce, P. R., May 2, bark Ellen Morrison, from Demerara, arr. 29th, to load for New-York; brig Robert Mowe, from do., arr. 28th, to load for do.; schr. West Wind, for Philadelphia in a few ds.

At Port Maria, Jam., May 3, schr. Helen F., for Rattan Island 3d inst., to load fruit for New-York; Br. ship Sachem, for London, to sail May 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising; 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

MRS. YORKSTONE, NO. 14 FOURTH-AV., has taken the large marble building for the better accommodation of ladies, where all families can be suited with help of the very best; none but respectable girls admitted. A large private room for employers.

THE "UNION BAZAAR"—FOR THE BENEFIT of the COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, will be continued at Mozart Hall until Thursday night. The Festival will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, at the same place.